Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,455.—NEW S

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE... RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H.P., Commander THOMAS SAUNDERS, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, at noon.

	Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
„ Rutnagherry	16	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	17		March.
„ Mangalore	18	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	19	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Beypore	19	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	20	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	7
„ Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. HIBBERT, will be despatched on the 7th February, 1870, at noon.

UP.	Feb.	DOWN.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	25
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Guadur	12	„ Fao	26
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Linga March	1
„ Linga	18	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	5
„ Fao	22	„ Guadur	7
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain HANNA, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 31st January, 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain J. C. BABOT, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain ROLAND, will be despatched from Bombay about the 12th February, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain CAMPBELL without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GALATEA, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain WHEELAND without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF YORK, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain AULD without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1870.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ... MR. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY 1870.

TOBIN'S GREAT PLAY OF
THE HONEYMOON.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

COMEDY AND FARCE.

The curtain will rise at a quarter before 9 o'clock to
TOBIN'S ELEGANT COMEDY,
ENTITLED
THE HONEYMOON,
supported by the entire strength of
THE DRAMATIC TROUPE.
To conclude with the
SCREAMING FARCE
OF
THE TWO MRS. WHITES.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at quarter before 9 o'clock P.M.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, FEB. 4TH, 1870,
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
WILL AGAIN APPEAR.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIBERS to the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S RECEPTION FUND, are requested to pay in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the New Bank of Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

JAMES RANKEN, A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insurance Company.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and of the VICTORIA PATENT BRICK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the Ninth day of February 1870, a FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of 12½ per cent., or 2 annas in the rupee, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Liquidators, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, to all Creditors, whose claims have been admitted, pursuant to the order of the High Court, herein, dated the 1st day of February 1870.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,
D. F. CAMA,
NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA,
MERWANJEE BOMANJEE ENGINEER, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH STOCK PER S.S. LEITH.

	Rs	
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3	4
Do. Maternal Management	3	4
Enquire Within upon Everything	1	12
Forbes' Bagh O'Bahar, Persian character	8	0
Do. do. Translation	5	0
Webster's Dictionary, enlarged and illustrated	20	0
Do. do abridged edition	13	8
Sullivan's English Grammar	0	10
Ollendorf's Italian Method	7	8
Do. French do.	4	4
Ritual of Freemasonry	2	4
Carlisle's Manual of Freemasonry	2	4
Chambers's Arithmetic	1	4
Colenso's Arithmetic	3	0
Do. do. with key	2	4
Mysteries of Freemasonry	2	4
Todhunter's Algebra	4	12
Ferguson's Electricity	2	4
Chappell's Flute Instructor	1	0
Do Violin	1	0
Novels—Henry Dunbar	1	4
—— Aurora Floyd	1	4
—— Lady Audley's Secret	1	4
—— Charlotte's Inheritance	1	4
—— Dead Sea Fruit	1	4
—— Lady's Mile	1	4
—— Tilbury Nogo	1	4
—— Revelations of a Lady Detective	1	4
—— Tales of a Female Detective	0	6
—— Female Detective	0	6
—— Revelations of a Detective	0	6
—— Smuggler's Mystery	0	6
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	6
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	1	12
Clerk's Instructor and Manual	0	10
Cooke's Universal Letter Writer	0	10
Do. do. do.	1	0
Henderson's Ball Room Guide	0	10
Guzerati and English Dictionary, by Shapoorjee Edaljee	5	0
Thackeray's From Cornhill to Cairo	2	8
—— The Newcomes	4	8
—— The Virginians	4	8
—— Pendennis	4	8
—— Vanity Fair	3	12
—— The Paris Sketch Book	3	12
—— The Irish Sketch Book	3	12
—— The Adventures of Phillip	3	4
—— Denis Duval	3	4
—— Miscellanies, in Prose and Verse—4 vols.	15	0
—— Esmond (a Story of Queen Anne's Reign)	3	12
Dickens's Dombey and Son	2	4
—— Bleak House	2	4
—— Martin Chuzzlewit	2	4
—— Little Dorrett	2	4
—— Nicholas Nickleby	2	4
—— The Pickwick Papers	2	4
—— Barnaby Rudge	2	4
—— Great Expectations	2	0
—— The Uncommercial Traveller	2	0
—— American Notes	2	0
—— A Tale of Two Cities	2	0
—— Oliver Twist	2	0
—— Christmas Books	2	0
—— Sketches by Boz	2	0
—— The Old Curiosity Shop	2	0
—— Hard Times and Pictures from Italy	2	0
—— Our Mutual Friend	2	4
—— David Copperfield	2	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

appell's Books for Flute (assorted)
osey's Flute Music (a choice selection)
eces for Flute and Piano (Duet Music)

ALENTINES! VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!!
Just received a fresh consignment for the 14th February—St lentine's Day.

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED.

ANTED for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about SIXTY MEN of good character, between ages of 18 and 35. Height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

SALARIES.

Sergeant Major Quarter Master Sergeant	£100 to £150 per annum.	
District Sergeant Major	£84	do.
Mounted Sergeant	78	do.
Sergeant	72	do.
Mounted Corporal	66	do.
Corporal	60	do.
Constable, 1st Class	48	do.
Constable, 2nd Class	36	do.

n addition to the above Salaries, the following allowances to h man are made: Barrack room accommodation for all gle men is provided, as also for a limited number of married mbers of the Force—Medical attendance Rations at the e of 8d per day. Bedding and Clothing, including Shirts and ots, annually. Period of enlistment 3 years

he Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, l being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N.C. cers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European stables is about 1 to 3; and therefore the prospects of adcement, to good men of education is very great.

en discharged with good characters from the Army, Marines, ary are generally taken on as First Class Constables.

veral vacancies exist in the Mounted Branch, offering good ings for deserving Non-Commissioned Officers of Horse illery and Cavalry.

l references to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Office, Port Louis, to whom none but men holding good ers need apply.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/20th Regiment,
pector General of Police for Mauritius and its Dependencies.
neral Police Office, 5th December 1869.

OTE.—The undersigned will assist men of good character in ging a passage to proceed to the Mauritius to join the Police e there; but he is not authorized to pay Passage Money or istence. None need apply, but discharged men from the y or Royal Navy who have the means of procuring a passage.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Mauritius Emigration Agent, Bombay.
ipping Office, Bombay, 12th January 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

O BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage k of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

O LET, at BYCULLA, Five BUNGALOWS, Rs. 125, 135, 175, 300 and 400.
AZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rs. 100, 100, 180, 200 and 400.
BELL.—Three BUNGALOWS. Rs. 50, 110, and 125,
RDEO.—Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 125 and 150.
RT.—Nine RESIDENCES. Rs. 50, 65, 70, 100, 100, 120, 125, and 300.
RT.—Ten OFFICES. Rs. 30, 50, 60, 75, 150, 150, 250, 250, and 400.
eral Bungalows on Malabar Hill.
further particulars apply to
k Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

O LET, at BREACH CANDY, Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 220 and 255.
FLOWER & Co.
k Lane, 15th January 1870.

LET, a COTTAGE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Rent Rs. 50 per month.—Apply to
k Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

O LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Baboola with a floor room measuring 80 feet by 6 feet, one floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For iculars apply to
J. & W. WATSON & Co

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.
POSITIVELY
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.
PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
FAREWELL!
AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

For full particulars see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	„ 3	Fourth „	„ 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

SIGNOR ABECCO, HORDEN AND GOULSTONE'S
STAR COMBINATION TROUPE
HAVE ARRIVED
AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

SEE FUTURE BILLS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month,

12th January 1870.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by me under the Style of Nansee Khyraz will, on and after the 1st of February next, be continued and carried on under the Name, Style and Firm of COOK & Co., and all Monies due and owing to me will, after the above date, be receivable by that Firm.

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

13, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1870.

W. ASHBURNER, Deceased.—All persons having any Claims against the Estate of W. ASHBURNER, late of the Revenue Survey in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who died on board the s. s. Gunga, in the Red Sea, on the 20th November last, are requested to send in particulars of the same to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated this 19th day of January 1870.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors, Bombay.

RE THOMAS BRIGG, Deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of THOMAS BRIGG, late a Contractor of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Nursingpore, Central India, deceased, and Letters of Administration, of whose Estate with exemplification of the Probate of his Will issued out of the District Registry of Nursingpore, annexed, were on the 15th day of January 1869 granted by the High Court of Bombay to George Frederick Rimington, of Bombay, Solicitor, as the Attorney of Henry Ellze Victor, the surviving Executor of the Will of THOMAS BRIGG, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of February 1870 to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Henry Ellze Victor, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of January 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

R. FELL AND SON.

AUCTION SALE AT THE "ICE FACTORY," NEAR THE POONA RAILWAY STATION.

ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1870.
(Commencing at 5 P.M.)

R. FELL & SON having received instructions from the firm of W. LAMB & Co, Ice Manufacturers, to dispose of by PUBLIC AUCTION (conditionally) their Ice Machinery, consisting of,

One four Horse Power Horizontal Engine and Boiler.
Ice Machine and Extras.
Three Water Tanks, four feet square.
One Water Cask.
One Water Pump.
A quantity of Composition, Piping and Cocks, Sundries, &c.

Plans of the Machine are to be seen at our Rooms, and information regarding it can be learnt at the Factory.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 24th January 1870.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We are prepared to effect Sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandise, Piece Goods, and Property, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandise and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 1st February 1870.

EUROPE RESTAURANT.

MR. B. FELMON, the Proprietor, has much pleasure in announcing to his Patrons and the Public that he has OPENED the abovenamed place at No. 7 Meadow Street, Fort, where TIFFINS, ICE-CREAMS, WATER-ICES, TEA and FRENCH COFFEE are served up in the best Europe style, and hope to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford every satisfaction.

Bombay, 24th January 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs ... Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12
High Jerome Cantab Isis Marlboro' Worthing Blenheim	} Black and Drab } 7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown, with Felt Turban	15 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to 22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production). Pall Mall Belgium Shakspeare Regent Indian West End	} Three-fold, all Linen. Rs. 7 p. doz.
The above with Ties attached	Rs. 7 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords } For Trousers.
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER,
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves ... 1-8 „

JOONUS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HABIT MAKER.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.
A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c, for washing suits and Shikarring.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c.. Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.
RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.
GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpacas, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.
BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.
Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.
VELVETEEN SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.
White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.
New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.
Embroidered White PETTICOATS.
GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.
BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.
The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.
Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.
Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.
Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.
MOURNING of every description.
Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.
KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY opened a FIRM in Hongkong, Shanghai and other places in China, under the Name and Style of NURSEE KESSOWJEE & Co. Their Corresponding Agents in Bombay will be Messrs. NURSEE KESSOWJEE & Co., of Bombay.

NURSEE KESSOWJEE.
SORABJEE DOSABHOY SUBADAR.
NOWROJEE SORABJEE SUBADAR.
MAHOMEDBHOY NENSEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.
FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES.—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,
CORNER OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, BYCULLA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lbs., 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co., 22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE SECRETARIATE, Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels.
Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.
Shuttles.
Rollers, Skins.
Clear Cloth
Bundling Twine.
Paper for Mill use.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.
REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC, (Cantenac)	Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

		Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY SPARKLING, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver foil	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	do. „	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil.	„ 32	17 8
MOSELLE. Still, BRAUNBERGER	„ 25	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42	17 0
„ „ MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34	...
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality		„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality		„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish		„ 23
„ „ Scotch		„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		„ 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA,	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne ... Quarts, in Cases of ... 1 doz. each.
Do. ... Pints do. ... 2 „
Moselle ... Quarts do. ... 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
„ do.	„ 27 „
„ Extra Pale	„ 25 „
Port, Superior	„ 26 „

Bombay, 26th October, 1869. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Pints	„ 20 „
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42 „
Brandy „	„ 30 „
Sherry „	„ 25 „
Claret „	„ 23 „
COYLE & Co.'s	
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27 „
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30 „
LARRONDE FRERES'	
St. Julien	„ 12 „
Margaux	„ 17 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „
Old Cognac	„ 20 „
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25 „
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'	
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 30 „
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24 „
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'	
Sherry	„ 18 „

REMINGTON & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.		40
Do. do. do.	Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown		33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality		36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown		30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal		18
Do. Superior, Green Seal		46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden do.		29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		30
CLARET, Light, Capsule		15
Do. do Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		15
Do. Red do. Pints		17
Do. do. do. Quarts		32
PORT, Black Seal		26
Do. do. Pints		14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
OLD TOM, Red Seal		18
DRY GIN, Black Seal		18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry		42
MARASCHINO		48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of
BURGUNDY
are strongly recommended. Though, cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard ... per doz. Rs. 18
Baune ... „ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts ... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts ... Rs. 36 Pints ... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry ... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and drooping.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	606 ex-d
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180ex-d.
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,525
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,000
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	635
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	210
900	,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,330
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	735
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,800	...	Royal	1,300

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	575
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	535
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	8,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,800
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	675
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
22	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,060
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	45
5	3½		Do. China	5
200	35	Sept '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	3
	...		East India Bank's	15—
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16 d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	221

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 2.

McGuire, Major, 1-1st Royal Regiment, from sick leave, from England.

Aylmers, Ensign, 103rd Regiment, to join, from England.

Harvey, Captain, 2-25th Regiment, to join, from England.

Durrant, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Bushman, Veterinary Surgeon, 21st Hussars, to join, from England.

Moffat, Surgeon, 1-14th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Woodward, Staff Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.

Russell, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Cooper, Ensign, 96th Regiment, to join, from England.

Townsend, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Lithgow, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Huddart, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Walker, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Tyacke, Lieutenant-Colonel, 106th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Handley, Lieutenant, 2-10th Foot, on duty, from England.

Stirling, Lieutenant, 92nd Foot, on duty, from England.

Campbell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Baines, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.

Campbell, Lieutenant, 92nd Foot, on duty, from England.

Townsend, Lieutenant, 2-10th Foot, on duty, from England.

Bradshaw, Lieutenant, 1-5th Foot, on duty, from England.

Forizell, Captain, 1-14th Foot, on duty, from England.

Hume, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Adams, Captain, 45th Foot, on duty, from England.

Dawson, Captain, 92nd Foot, on duty, from England.

Magee, Captain, 2-12th Foot, on duty, from England.

Dooner, Captain, 2-12th Foot, on duty, from England.

Beattie, Captain, 109th Foot, on duty, from England.

Johnson, Captain, 2-10th Foot, on duty, from England.

DeLye, Captain, 92nd Foot, on duty, from England.

Eyre, Captain, 38th Foot, on duty, from England.

Parnell, Captain, 1-3rd Foot, on duty, from England.

Logan, Captain, 2-24th Foot, on duty, from England.

McCarthy, Ensign, 2-1st Foot, on duty, from England.

Morley, Ensign, 1-8th Foot, on duty, from England.

Sugden, Ensign, 2-24th Foot, on duty, from England.

Okely, Ensign, 1-8th Foot, on duty, from England.

Dunbar, Ensign, 92nd Foot, on duty, from England.

Dowse, Ensign, 2-12th Foot, on duty, from England.

Hoskins, Ensign, 2-24th Foot, on duty, from England.

Gray, Ensign, 1-3rd Foot, on duty, from England.

Crofton, Ensign, 38th Foot, on duty, from England.

Pike, Ensign, 2-12th Foot, on duty, from England.

Melvin, Ensign, 109th Foot, on duty, from England.

Barr, Ensign, 109th Foot, on duty, from England.

Smith, Ensign, 2-1st Foot, on duty, from England.

Lavie, Ensign, 88th Foot, on duty, from England.

Hickson, Ensign, 1-3rd Foot, on duty, from England.

Wilkinson, Ensign, 2-24th Foot, on duty, from England.

Beresford, Ensign, 36th Foot, on duty, from England.

Thorp, Ensign, 2-1st Foot, on duty, from England.

Pope, Ensign, 2-24th Foot, on duty, from England.

Price, Ensign, 2-24th Foot, on duty, from England.

Whitla, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.

Dobson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

L'Estrange, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Craig, Assistant Surgeon, Medical, on duty, from England.

Hessian, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, from England.

Dwyer, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.

Drew, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Sholapore.

Bond, Captain, 69th Regiment, on leave, from Canada.

Ward, Deputy Inspector, Medical, on duty, from Baroda.

Rorton, Surgeon, Madras Army, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 2.

Baumgartner, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Akulkote.

Beattie, Assistant Surgeon, 79th Highlanders, to join, to Kamptee.

Osborn, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.

Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Deolalee.

Craig, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Beypore.

Cathcart, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Bundelcund.

Southey, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment, to Secundrabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd Feb. 1870.

With reference to G O C No 649 of 22nd July 1869, and Quarter Master General's Circular No 537 and 6600 of 26th August and 13th October 1869, respectively, it is hereby notified, for the information of all departments that the E Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery will be quartered at Deolalee until further orders.

With reference to G O C No 764 and Quarter General's Circular No 5370 of 26th August 1869, the following alterations in the despatch of troops to England by Her Majesty Indian Troop ship, during the present season, are published for general information

Ship Jumna, 7—Voyage date of departure from Bombay 15th February 1870—Troops 19th Hussars, 93rd Foot, and Invalids and time-expired men from Deolalee Depot.

Ship Malabar, 8—Voyage date of departure from Bombay, 21st February 1870—Troops 102nd Foot, and Invalids and time-expired men from Deolalee Depot.

Ship Euphrates, 9—Voyage date of departure from Bombay 28th February 1870,—Troops 7th Hussars and Invalids and time expired men from Beypore, Kurrachee, Poona, and Deolalee Depot.

The undermentioned Medical officers are placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from dates specified :—

Surgeon R C McConnell, 18th January 1870.

Surgeon E P Burrowes, 11th January 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut W Martin. (E Battery 18th Brigade) to Bombay, 30 days from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

21st Foot (1st Battalion)—Surgeon J F Lougheed to England overland, per Troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before Medical Board.

108th Foot—Ensign W J Orr, from 1st March 1870 to 30th April 1870 in extension, on private affairs.

8th Regiment N I—Captain E H Ashe, to Bombay, for 30 days from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

17th Regiment N I—Lieut. Colonel J H Reynolds, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

British Medical Department—Staff Assistant Surgeon W H Steele, M B, to England, overland, per Troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before medical board.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Frank Hunter Barrow, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 17th January.

Captain F. L. Playfair, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of those Settlements, during the absence of Colonel H. Man, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 19th January.

Surgeon S. C. Townsend to be Superintendent of Vaccination and Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces.

Surgeon J. Brake to be Inspector General of Jails in the same Provinces.

Surgeon R. T. Abbott, M.D., to be Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector General of Jails, and Superintendent of Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned District.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Chamberlain, City Magistrate of Lucknow, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year from the date of embarkation.

Subsidiary leave for 30 days is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. E. Gastrell, Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant W. Gill, R.E., is appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, has obtained privilege leave for one month from the 25th January 1870, or such subsequent date.

Mr. J Talboys Wheeler, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah during the absence on other duty of Major H. Nelson Davies, or until further orders. Mr. Wheeler will also, in his capacity as Officiating Secretary, have charge of the State Prisoners at Rangoon.

Mr. L. Bowring, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with subsidiary leave for 10 days, from 3rd February 1870, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Major A. E. Wilkinson, B A., Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in Oudh.

With reference to the G. O. in this Department, dated 24th January 1870, No. 179G, appointing Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to change the designation of Assistant Secretary to that of Junior Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, and to appoint Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone to officiate as Junior Under Secretary in succession to Mr. Wheeler. The appointment will have effect from the 25th January 1870.

Mr. J. M. Lane, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Telegraph Department, to be Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 16th October 1869, the date of Mr. J. H. Nowill's dismissal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant J B Watts, of the 1st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Captain George Rowlandson, of the Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

Lieutenant George Nicolas Channer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster of the 2nd Native Light Infantry, is allowed furlough on private affairs for eighteen months under the furlough Regulations of 1868, of which the first seven months, commencing from the 20th March next, may be spent in India, and the remainder in Europe.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Joseph Hire, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division, is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months.

The services of Captain R. S. Armstrong, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Captain T. F. C. Rochfort, who was appointed to officiate as Sub-Assistant in the Stud Department in room of Major Smith by G. G. O. No. 1127 of 1869, will continue to officiate in the same grade, with effect from the 21st December 1869, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel H. LePoer Trench, or until further orders.

Major Charles Allan McDougall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer of the 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain from the 28th February 1870.

Punjab Frontier Force.—No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieutenant R. G. Fitzgerald, Officiating 2nd Subaltern, Peshawur Mountain Battery, to officiate as Subaltern, during the period Lieutenant J. Charles may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

Ditto, 1st Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant C. F. Powell, of the 96th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant L. R. H.-D. Campbell, or until further orders.

The services of Captain J. B. Taylor, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Major W. E. Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Bengal, in G. G. O. of the 21st December 1868, is extended to the 15th November 1870 on the same account.

The preparatory leave to visit Bombay granted to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) D S. Dodgson, of Infantry, Secretary, Bonus Compensation Committe, in G. G. O. of the 11th January 1870, is to be held to have effect from the 22nd January 1870.

The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant Edward Cuthbert Brookes Rawlinson, General List, Cavalry, to be Captain from 26th December 1869, in room of Captain L. F. Wells, Cadre of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, deceased.

Lieutenant D. R. Clarke (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 55th Native Infantry, to be Captain from 29th October 1869, in room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. Nembhard, promoted

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Captain (Lieutenant in Staff Corps) C. H. Plamer, Cadre of the late 55th Native Infantry, from June 1st 1869, in room of Captain H. A. Pakenham, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonels James Edmund Mayne, Madras Staff Corps; Frederic John Goldsmid, C.B., Madras Staff Corps; Octavius Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, and Augustus Henry Ternan, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 24th Jan. 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Majors Thomas Staples and Arthur Elderton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 27th January 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain Melmoth Alaster Douglas Orchard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 21st January 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State, the admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of 2nd Captain (Brevet Major) E L. Earle, of the Royal Artillery, attached to the Department of Public Works, announced in G. G. O. dated 11th February 1868, is to be held to have effect from the 20th November 1865, instead of the 3rd June 1867, as previously notified.

Punjab Frontier Force.—Brigadier General W. T. Hughes, C.B., Commandant of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and Officiating Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, to be Commandant of the Force, with effect from the 2nd instant, in succession to Colonel Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., appointed Secretary to Government, Military Department, at Fort St. George.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. Shepherd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, having returned from furlough, is posted to Oudh.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary additional Joint-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is appointed to officiate as Joint-Secretary and Consulting Engineer to that Government in the Railway Branch, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. Drummond, R.E., who has obtained furlough.

Captain J. P. Westmorland, R.E. is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Controller of Accounts of the 4th class, and posted to Central India, but will officiate as Controller, 2nd class, Punjab, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. N. Smith, who has been granted furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Arabia (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, Jan. 11.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Jan. 31.
	Viscount Canning (s)	Fredrickson	Bussora, Jan. 15.
	Evening Star	Harley	Hongkong, Nov. 29.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Mauritius, Dec. 21.
	Euterpe	Josens	London, Sept. 1.
	John Temperley	Tucker	London, Sept. 29.
	Ambrose	Connell	Liverpool, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Bessie	Langlois	Penang.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Evan Beaulieu, Buschmann, to Rangoon and Akyab, &c.
Ship Futtay Hallam, Nacoda, to Calcutta and Malabar Coast.
Ship Hydree, Nacoda, to Juddah and Hoodooda.
Barque Anna, Gunnussen, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Leith, to Liverpool via Havre.
Steamer Tilly, to Malabar Coast.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday ....Feb. 7

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
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Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street 30 Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869

NOTICE.—The BAND of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will play at the RACES this afternoon at 4 o'clock, instead of on the Esplanade.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 3rd February 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

BELL—HALSALL—January 25th, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, by Banns, by the Rev. Alexander Clark, M. A., James R. Bell, C. E., to Mary Muter, eldest daughter of James Halsall, Esq., Sandhurst, Bootle, near Liverpool.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

BRAKE—2January 7th, at Nagpore, the wife of Dr. Brake, Superintendent-General of Vaccination, Central Provinces and Berars, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—At Nowgong, N. W. P., the wife of Charles Graham, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

VIVIAN—January 18th, at Rajanpore, of Dysentery, Ernest James, youngest child of Captain A. Vivian, Officiating Commandant 3rd Punjab Cavalry, aged 14 months and 15 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

THE battery of heavy guns which the *Westminster Review* opened against the Contagious Diseases Acts, has now fired another salvo. We are treated to an immense essay, covering no fewer than fifty-nine pages, and treating of the whole subject from an historical point of view. We march in bad company from the days of Constantine down to our own age, and the legislation and despotic ordinances of many rulers pass before us in review. The writer examines the policy of Repression, the policy of Indifference, the mixed policy of regulated Toleration, and in his eyes all are equally ineffectual. A prodigious array of condensed facts are presented for our consideration; we see one mode of treatment after another overhauled and found useless; we read of the methods enforced and the systems adopted in nearly every great and some small European states; and we are carried along in the hope and with the promise of the straightforward communication of a new policy. At the very outset the Reviewer tells us that repression and indifference and toleration have been tried in vain, that "no country has ever yet been tempted to make trial of the Policy of Justice and Common Sense;" and we are buoyed up by the hope and belief that the oracle will explain those grand words and reveal the secret of that method which, he says, alone can be successful. What is it? At the end of the fifty-ninth page of this erudite article we are as wise as we were when we read the initial word. The paper is all preface. On reaching the point where light should break upon the mind bewildered and saddened with the failures of ages, we are coolly told to wait until April No doubt these strongly-flavoured pages are excellent reading, and the Ladies' Association will probably reprint them for the benefit of the rising and the risen generation. But what the public wanted was the solution, the new word on an old theme, and the public is fobbed off with a promise that a broken pledge shall yet be redeemed. We must confess to our profound disappointment. At the same time we are not insensible to the fact that the writer's mode of evolving his subject and preparing the public for a revelation, is eminently calculated to inflame the reader and excite his curiosity. What can it be that all the best and sternest rulers of men have missed, and that the *Westminster* Reviewer has found? What *is* the Policy of Justice and Common Sense? How much more to the point it would have been had the reviewer kindly consented to reduce in volume his historical survey, curious and instructive as it is, and had he gone straight to the exposition of the wonderful secret which he has determined to keep in his breast until—shall we say, the 1st of April?

After we have carefully perused the article, we find that it affords a complete and just condemnation of the system known as repression. Failure, worse than failure, has followed every effort to extirpate by violence what has been called the sin of great cities. Constantine and Justinian achieved no greater success than Pio Nono. Yet through the centuries we find periods of warfare against prostitution succeeded by periods of laxity brought about by the extent and virulence of profligacy which had its origin in measures of extreme severity. Under the fostering influence of those measures every variety of the vice increased, and disease broke out with augmented force; until, in sheer despair and helplessness, as well as by a natural reaction, the rulers relaxed and finally abandoned their contest with natural instincts as well as vicious passions. It is proved by experience that no application of physical force—flogging, imprisonment, mutilation, death—has ever availed to eradicate, or lessen, the evil against which it was, in every shape, directed. Even in Rome, where a theocratic government is supposed to punish relentlessly every form of the vice, it prevails, almost with impunity. The wisdom of counsellors and the craft of the police are exerted in vain. The counsellor is apt to wink hard, and the constable is not indisposed to levy black mail. No doubt the immorality of the place is covered with the veil of hypocrisy; but the very secresy, which is imperative, leads to hideous and revolting examples of human perversity, and the traffic is carried on by arrangements unknown in countries where the State is practically indifferent. No one can read the pages of the *Review* and reflect on the instincts of the human race without being convinced that the remedy of repression is infinitely more debasing and destructive than the evil it is intended to cure.

The policy of indifference, until a recent period, was well exemplified at home, and there, even now, it may be said to prevail. It is the desire to escape from absolute, or nearly absolute non-interference, to mitigate the evils arising from profligacy, that has raised an outcry which every day grows in strength. Our Reviewer approves of indifference no more than he does of repression; he recognizes the facts, and proposes to deal with them; but he is as hostile to the Contagious Diseases Acts, and the modified system of regulation they represent, as if he were a member of the Ladies' Association. It is in treating of this branch of the subject that, as we think, he fails. If he were compelled either to be indifferent to the evil or to strive after its repression by brute agencies, or to recognize and control and mitigate, we cannot but infer that the reviewer would himself become a defender of the method he now assails. Each plan is accompanied by evils inherent in the subject, but the evils of the third method are, by the showing of the reviewer himself, less than those of the other two. It is vain to say that recognition and regulation increase clandestine prostitution, because there is no proof that the mischief in that form was not as great, if not greater, under the operation of the other systems where they have been tried. Yet the whole pith of his argument lies in the assertion that recognition and regulation make matters worse. The assertion that the plan of inspection is "brutalizing" is an assertion and nothing more. At the outset, untamed and utterly neglected women may resist, and those in whom some delicate feelings remain may resent the endeavour to improve their physical condition. But time and experience would overcome both, for no creature wilfully cherishes disease. At any rate, it is absurd to charge upon the method now preferred all the calamities which arise under the other methods, since many of them are independent of every system and spring from other causes. The great evil of clandestine vice, for example—how is that to be uprooted by any but moral means? All that the English medical reformers, who have carried the Contagious Diseases Acts, try to do is to safeguard society from the ravages of an insidious malady; and, so far as the experiment has been tried at home as well as in the Crown Colonies, it has proved successful. Caution, we admit, must be exercised in any attempt to extend its provisions to the civil population. So far as Bombay, for example, is concerned, we see no reason whatever against its prompt and complete application; indeed, we do not quite know why the Act is not already in operation. At the best, unless the hidden proposal of the Westminster reviewer is a genuine specific, we do not see that Government can do more than mitigate the worst effects of a great evil.

WE are glad to learn that Colonel Macdonald will succeed Colonel Marriott as Secretary to Government in the Military Department; and that, as previously, but prematurely announced, Mr. Wedderburn will act for Mr. Gonne. Mr. Perceval will proceed to Belgaum as first assistant. Mr. Shepherd has been appointed acting Collector of Bombay. Mr. S. King becomes first assistant at Kaira.

MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON, of the Bengal High Court, goes to Europe on a year's furlough.

THE Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., arrived on Tuesday night on his return from Calcutta and Madras.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. FORBES, C.B., has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

EXTRADITION treaties with the Rajpootana states of Dholepore, Joudhpore, and Boondee have been ratified by the Governor General.

ASSISTANT SURGEON HENRY VANDYKE CARTER, M.D., having completed twelve years' service, has been promoted to the rank of surgeon from 27th January 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

ASSISTANT SURGEON B. W. SWITZER, of the Bengal medical establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, by the overland route, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieutenant W. De V. Van, H. M.'s 49th Foot, announced in G. O. No. 49 of 19th January 1870, is 16th December 1868, and not 16th December 1869.

THE 5th Lancers will be quartered at Sealkote for the present. It is probable that Lawrencepoor will be the station for the permanent quarters of the one regiment of British cavalry to be quartered in the Punjab.

FROM a list in the "Gazette of India," we find that the number of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st December last was 90, a percentage of 15·51 on the total establishment.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore has asked permission of the Viceroy to absent himself from Council on the score of ill-health. The Maharajah is said to be, in fact, looking very ill; many of his suite also are said to find residence in Calcutta unhealthy.

THE "Pioneer" says there are at this moment at least a thousand Walers for sale in Calcutta. Two or three ships bringing more will shortly be due. A hundred horses are likewise on their way from the Cape. And nevertheless a good horse cannot be got in Calcutta for less than a good price.

IT seems that the ceremony of opening the Jubbulpore Extension of the G. I. P. Railway will, after all, take place at Jubbulpore, not at Bagra. The change is made in consideration for the convenience of intending visitors, for whom there could not easily be found accommodation in the wilds of Bagra.

IT appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, C.S.I., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bowring as Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, in recognition of his valuable services as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. This is somewhat unexpected. Mr. Kindersley, it was thought, was about certain to get the appointment.

THE Government of India, replying to the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, declines to say more on the subject of the export duty on rice than it said in its previous communication, except that if hereafter the Government of India decide on remitting the duty, the remission will not have effect retrospectively.

A STARTLING and painful incident occurred in the Chief Court at Lahore on the 25th. A suitor who had lost his cause, on hearing the judgment, suddenly drew out a knife, and in the presence of the Judges attempted desperately to cut his throat. He was immediately picked up and removed, and the serious wound he had inflicted was sewn up. The man is likely to recover.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MAYO, accompanied by the Hon. Major Bourke, Captain Lockwood, A.D.C., Captain Angelo, and Colonel James, started by steamer on a pigsticking excursion to Mohesbindabunpore on Friday last. This place is on the river Huldee, a tributary of the Hooghly, about seventy miles below Calcutta. His Excellency was to return to Calcutta on Saturday.

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that it has been found necessary to modify the programme of the Duke of Edinburgh's movements. Time will not stretch nor distance shrink, even for royalty. Accordingly the intended visit to Nynee Tal has been given up, but the Duke may possibly run up to Kussowlie from Umballa. It is possible too that he may visit Puttiala; but, in reality, the stages of his progress beyond Delhi and Lahore are still quite unsettled.

THE "Gazette of India" publishes a paper by Mr. Teignmouth Sandys in regard to an invention of his for using mortar blocks instead of chairs and sleepers on railways. There is also some correspondence on the subject, from which it appears that the invention was very promptly taken into consideration, but that Government, while thanking Mr. Sandys, did not think itself at present justified in expending money in experiments of the kind suggested. The Under-Secretary in the Railway Branch wrote a note on Mr. Sandys' proposal, and expressed an opinion that the principle was defective.

BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

ENTRIES.—THURSDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

1ST RACE.—THE DEALER'S PLATE.

g a c Glencoe.
b a c Shere Ali.

2ND RACE.—THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

b a h Sunbeam.
g a h Nicholas.

3RD RACE.—THE FORBES STAKES.

b aus f Octavia.

4TH RACE.—THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

g a g Electric.
g a g Skylark.
g a g The Reiver.
b a g Shere Ali.
b a g Red Deer.
g a g Nugget.

5TH RACE.—THE HACK STAKES.

b aus g Exile.
b aus m Beeswing.
b c m The Lively Spin.
b a h Chance.
g a h Meteor.
a g Merry Andrew.
c a h Crisis.

ANOTHER FANCY BALL AT CALCUTTA.

THE Town Hall yesterday evening (Jan. 28th) witnessed one of those pleasant scenes that Calcutta is seldom permitted to behold—a Fancy Dress Ball, with no severe restrictions regarding costume or age. The object being a good one, plain clothes and military uniforms were admitted although the wearers were, in many instances, under the favoured age of 55 years. There were about 450 persons present, and dancing was kept up with great spirit to an early hour this morning. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Mayo honoured the ball with their presence for a short period. It is to be hoped that the funds of the Town Band will be considerably augmented by the receipts of the evening.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

MEDICAL DEPOTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that the number of Medical Depots now existing in the Bengal Presidency shall be reduced from the 31st March next from five to three depots, which will be located as specified below :—

One depot at the Presidency,—to supply the stations in Lower Bengal and all stations as high as Allahabad.

One depot at Allahabad,—to supply stations in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, the Gwalior and Saugor Districts, and some stations in Rajpootana, including stations as high up as the river Sutlej.

One depot at Sealkote (or Lahore as may be hereafter determined),—to supply the stations of the Punjab.—*Gazette of India.*

DANCING WITH A VENGEANCE.

A FEW evenings since a ball was held in one of the halls of the city, at which a large number of the young folks were in attendance. Among the attractions of the evening was a prize, a gold ring, offered to the lady who should outwaltz all competitors. At 12 o'clock the band struck up "Il Baccio," and a full dozen competitors took their places on the floor entering for the contest. At the expiration of twenty minutes four of the couples gave way and took their seats, leaving the rest twirling and whirling in the giddy and intoxicating dance. One hour more, there were but three couples on the floor, and the dance went on till after another hour had passed, when from sheer exhaustion another couple gave way, leaving the floor to the remaining two pair of terpsichorean devotees. The band of music played and played and played, and the four fast failing dancers danced and danced and danced, till even those who looked upon them grew sick and dizzy. At the end of the fourth hour the musicians grew feeble, and from the finger-ends of the violinists the blood trickled to the floor; but still they supplied the moving power to keep the dancers agoing. The excitement grew intense as the fifth hour of the dance came on, and there were those present who insisted on putting an end to the merry, though reckless quartet suicide. However, no interference was permitted, and the prize dance over the jaws of death went on. After five hours had elapsed, one of the ladies fainted, and her partner quickly followed her example, and, amid cheers, the prize was awarded to the other couple, who kept the floor. Then came a summing up of damages. The two contesting girls were nigher death than life, and had to be conveyed to their homes, together with their partners, who were as badly used up, in carriages, and all have since been in a precarious condition and under medical treatment. The girls had to have their shoes cut from their feet, and their limbs were swollen to enormous size. The young men will hardly recover, and the musicians suffered terribly, and will never again play at a terpsichorean contest. So much for foolishness.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*, Dec. 12.

THE MINTS.

APPENDED is a statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in December 1869 :—

—	Bullion or Coin received.		Coined and examined.
	Government	Merchants.	
Calcutta	559	18,65,[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	......	881	......
Bombay	20,[illegible]68	27,36,000	[illegible]

DELIVERY.

[illegible] will deliver messages free of charge at any place within five miles of a telegraph station. Beyond this distance messages will be sent by post, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

41. Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest telegraph station, will be considered as part of the message and charged for accordingly.

42. Should the addressee of a message leave the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by telegraph to some other station, an additional charge of one rupee for every ten words of message in ordinary English language, and of two rupees for every ten words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address before the telegram is delivered to him.

43. Messages can be addressed to places where there are no telegraph stations. In such cases, the sender must state from what telegraph station the message should be posted.

Example :—To Kalka, "Post Umballa," or Kalka, "Post Kussowlie." To Gudduck, "Post Dharwar," or Gudduck, "Post Bellary." These extra words will be charged for, but no charge will be made for inland postage, the cost of which is defrayed by the telegraph administration.

If the sender of a message that has to be delivered by inland post wishes it to be sent to destination by registered post, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by placing the words "Post registered," instead of "post," before the name of the telegraph station which is to post the message. These words will be charged for.

44. Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid * for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch; the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals.

45. Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn of despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency and importance, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

46. On certain emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power of "clearing the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all other messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on :—

(1). The Governor General of India.
(2). The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.
(3). Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
(4). Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
(5). Secretaries to the Government of India.
(6). Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
(7). Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Mysore and Coorg.
(8). Agents to the Governor General, Rajpootana, and Central India.
(9). Commissioners of Sindh and Peshawur.
(10). Director General of Telegraphs in India.
(11). The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps as other service messages.

REFUNDS.

47. No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state (or for late delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery of a message) unless it be registered (*récommandée*). Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

48. If a registered message be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

49. If the sender of a message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the telegraph master of the terminal station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

50. To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including officers of the department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of the regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of one hundred rupees under Act VIII of 1860.

51. Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the Official Gazette of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. Breach of this rule renders the offender liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment with or without labour not exceeding two years, or to both. It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

52. The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of the messages sent or received by them: a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished.

As no Telegraph Office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Applications for copies must be made within 18 months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply, failing which it will be sent "bearing."

MESSAGE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

Messages in a foreign language, which must be written in the Roman character, are treated in the same manner as Code Messages. The number of words in the text of the message and in the address are added together and the total charged at the rate of two rupees for ten words (Rule XVIII).

The only point requiring explanation is the action of Rule XXIII, by which words separated by an apostrophe, such as l'Argent, d'Escompte, l'Avenir, &c., are counted as two words. This rule should be borne in mind in writing foreign words.

English nouns in the possessive case, in which an apostrophe is employed, such as brother's, General's, Charles', &c., are not chargeable as two words on that account.

[The rules which regulate the despatch of Indo-European messages differ in several small particulars from those now published, which apply to Inland and Ceylon messages only. The most important difference is that in Indo-European telegrams every word is counted and charged for in the usual way, whether in the address or in the body of a message, the name of the original telegraph station only being transmitted free.]

* No. XLIV.—The only exceptions to this rule are enumerated in special printed instructions issued to each office

THE UNION JACK.

THE Secretary of State has forwarded for the information and guidance of the Government of India, copy of an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 7th August 1869, on the subject of the flags to be used by the different branches of Her Majesty's service. It is as follows :—

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a memorial from the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the thirty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the words following, viz :—

"The Union Jack having been established by your Majesty's Regulations for the Naval Service as the distinguishing flag to be borne by the Admiral of the Fleet,—and whereas great inconvenience has at times been experienced by the Union Jack having been carried in boats and other vessels by Governors of Colonies, Military Authorities, Diplomatic Officers, and Consular Agents when embarked,—we have deemed it expedient to place ourselves in communication on this subject with the Commander-in-Chief of your Majesty's forces and the Principal Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, for the Colonies and for War, and with their concurrence we most humbly submit that your Majesty may be graciously pleased by your order in Council to prescribe and direct that in future the Union Jack to be displayed by the military branch of your Majesty's service on such occasions shall bear in the centre thereof as a distinguishing mark the Royal initials surrounded by a garland on a blue shield and surmounted by the Crown,—that the Union Jack to be used by your Majesty's Diplomatic servants, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Charges d'Affaires, &c., shall bear the Royal arms in the centre thereof on a white shield, whilst Consuls and Consular Agents, &c., shall be limited to the use of the blue ensign with the Royal arms in the fly thereof. We further submit that Governors of your Majesty's dominions in foreign parts, and Governors of all ranks and denominations administering the governments of the British colonies and dependencies, be authorized to fly the Union Jack with the arms or badge of the colony emblazoned in the centre thereof.

"A drawing of the Union Jack, with the proposed distinguishing devices, is transmitted herewith for your Majesty's approval."

Her Majesty having taken the said memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon'ble the Earl Granville, the Most Noble the Duke of Argyll, and the Right Hon'ble Edward Cardwell are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

PETROLEUM Springs are said to have been tapped in the region lying to the east of the Caspian. Their yield has been roughly estimated at 40,000 livres. They are being worked successfully on the American plan.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

The ship W. W. Smith, from Cardiff to Bussorah, was spoken 1st January leaky and disabled.

Mails for Zanzibar, per Cottia Luckmee Pursad, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 9 a.m.

The gentlemen summoned for the special jury are required to be in attendance at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The ship Wimbledon, from Bombay to Liverpool, put into St. Helena leaky ; but being unable to repair there, took on board a quantity of coals for the Condenser, and sailed for Liverpool 8th December.

Gambling.—Two Hindoos were yesterday charged with keeping a common gaming house at Khutharally, and with gaming therein with dice and money. They pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 50 each.

Mr. John J. Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, who returned by the last mail, resumed charge of his appointment as Under Secretary to Government in the Legislative and Judicial Departments on the afternoon of Tuesday.

The steamer Viscount Canning, 531 tons, under Siamese flag, Captain J. Frederikson, from Bussra and Bushire, with grain and horses for Bombay, came into our harbour yesterday for coal and water. She will proceed on her voyage to-morrow.—*Our Paper*, Jan. 28.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Kandawaddy, on the body of one Appa, who on the previous night jumped into a well while in a state of drunkenness and was drowned. He was taken out by means of grappling irons. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide.

The Back Bay Company.—It was stated some time ago that the Government intended to purchase certain valuable properties at Chowpatty and Walkeshwer belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company. A native paper now understands that the Collector of Bombay has valued the above properties at Rs. 11,00,000. The other property belonging to the same company at Colaba has been valued at Rs. 11,34,000.

Bombay Mechanics' Institution.—The tenth monthly meeting of the committee of Directors of the Bombay Mechanic Institution was held in their rooms over the Dockyard Gate, on Tuesday the 1st inst., at 5 p.m. Members elected—Messrs. George Ainsworth, George Brooks, Richard Dowling, Richard Martin, George Noble, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, George Taylor, C. E., and Captain J. Hibbert.—Re-admittted ; Mr. C. L. Yeats.

The Rev. John Small, who has been labouring with great zeal and devotedness for six years past in the Free Church Institution in Poona, has been transferred to the Bombay Institution, in connection with the same church. Mr. Small is a very able and successful teacher. He will be greatly missed in Poona. The masters and pupils, on the eve of his departure, presented him with a valuable diamond ring as a token of their esteem and gratitude.—*Deccan Herald.*

There was an exodus of ladies and idle gentlemen from Poona yesterday. Those who witnessed it wondered much, and were at their wits' end to learn the cause of it. It was thought by some medical gentlemen amongst the spectators, that the persons leaving Poona showed symptoms of that English malady which is called by the French name *ennui*, which is said to arise from the want of a want, and to constitute the complaint of those who have nothing to complain of. A little inquiry, however, elicited the desired information—these people were going to Bombay to assist at the Bachelors' ball to-night. If these bachelors can attract so many ladies from Poona, we must say that only one-half of what Dr. Johnson said was true :—"A married man has many cares ; but a bachelor has no pleasures." The first is true, and may partly account for the exodus of the ladies ; but the second part cannot be true. The fair sex should be informed with regard to these bachelors, that they themselves maintain that celibacy should be taxed by Government, assigning as a reason that—"it is quite a luxury."—*Ibid.*

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act 1869, section 5, para. *b*, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule :—Whether the use of blue and black bicolor stamps, prescribed in Financial Notification, No. 2778, dated 29th day of April 1868, for documents mentioned in the Schedule A annexed to Act No. X of 1862 has been introduced under the authority of the Governor General in Council, such stamps shall be exclusively used for all documents mentioned in the first and second schedules annexed to the General Stamp Act 1869 other than—(*a*). Documents which, under section 5 of the same act, para. (*a*), may be stamped with adhesive stamps; and (*b*). Documents on which the stamps may be denoted by the Collector or Superintendent of Stamps under the same section, para (*b*).—*Gazette of India.*

One of the immediate effects likely to be produced by the successful opening of the Suez Canal is the prospect of our soon having six instead of four mails a month for England ; and indeed if the trade between India and Europe via the Suez Canal developes itself as rapidly as is anticipated, we shall soon have regular bi-weekly mails. Compagnie Marseillaise has determined to run monthly steamers between Marseilles and Bombay, and the directors of the Austrian Lloyds' are going to do the same between Bombay and Trieste. There will be consequently six direct steamers monthly, including those of the P. & O. Company, each of them carrying a mail ; but what is of more interest to the generality of the public, is that this competition will compel the P. & O. Company to lower their high rates of passage.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Jan. 29.

The good people of Bombay appear to have made up their minds to treat the Royal Duke during his visit to that Presidency to a Fancy Ball, for we hear that considerable orders have already been received in Calcutta for dresses, wigs, &c., which it seems are not so easily procurable in Bombay. We are rather surprised at this ; for if it be true that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald during his stay at the Government House, not only expressed his astonishment at the price charged for the silk mantle he wore on the occasion of the investiture of His Royal Highness as Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, but actually asked whether it was the custom in Calcutta to pay whatsoever price a tailor may chose to charge, we should have thought that there would be but few who would venture to order fancy dresses from Calcutta, without first ascertaining their probable cost. We are told that the price of the mantle above referred to was rupees *eight hundred.*—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Jan. 29.

[Our local readers do not need to be told that the Fancy Ball for which the wigs, &c., are wanted is not to be one in honour of the Duke.]

The Governor General in Council has authorized the affiliation in law of the Canning College, Lucknow, to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st instant.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Evening Star, Captain Harley, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

The ship John Temperley, Captain Tucker, arrived yesterday from London with a cargo of iron.

The ship Prince of Wales, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

The ship Euterpe, Captain Cosens, arrived yesterday from London with general cargo, and Mr. H. Hope as a passenger. She spoke the French barque Jean Peine, lat. 1 deg. S. and long. 81 deg. E. from Coringa.

The s. s. Phlox, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Farlow, eighty deck passengers, twenty-one women and fifty children.

The s. s. Viscount Canning, Captain Frederickson, arrived yesterday from Bussorah with a general cargo, and thirty deck passengers.

The s. s. Arabia, Captain Sanders, arrived yesterday from Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. Simpson, Captain Boud, Mons. Pents, Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Gabby, Mr. A. Benjamin, Mr. Hilliers, Mr. Wigston, Mr. Rossay, Mr. Suson, Mr. L. Queense, Mr. Roberts, Captain Trail, Dr. Renton, Mr. John Sanders, and thirty-three deck passengers.

PROSPECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER CROPS IN KATTYWAR.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 3832 of 27th November last, Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent in Kattywar, reports to Government that the prospects of the cold weather crops of the Kattywar province continue favourable, and that no fresh measures to meet the actual needs of the population have been found to be necessary.

Resolution of Government—This intelligence is satisfactory.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—2nd Feb.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGHIERJEE WADIA vs. GHATEE TOOLSEYRAM ETTOO THORA.

Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, appeared for plaintiff ; defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 959, being the rent due by defendant to plaintiff as per agreement for the occupation of his (plaintiff's) land at Ambotee, &c. Mr. Jehanghier produced the agreement in support of his case. The Court held that it required registration under clause 13 of Act XVI of 1864, and therefore refused to receive it. The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE vs. JOHN BARRETTO AND CO.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 1,304-10-4, balance payable by defendant as per account rendered by him up to 31st July 1868. The plaintiff abandoned the excess with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Vakil appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Hore, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, solicitor, for Mr. F. S. de Monte, who was described in the summons as a partner to the firm of the defendants ; Mr. Barretto in person. Mr. Hore urged that his client was not a partner in the firm of John Barretto and Co., and his name was therefore struck out of the summons ; the other defendant admitted the claim, and applied that the same should be made payable by instalments. Mr. Hormusjee said that the defendant was actually in embarrassed circumstances, as there was an attachment against his property from the High Court. The Court refused the defendant's application, and gave verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 and costs.

GOVINDRAM JAIGOPALDAS, (by means of his Moonim, Huzareemull Shewlal) vs. GUNGARAM JAINARAYEN.

The suit was to recover Rs. 1,000, being the money found to be due from defendants to plaintiffs on accounts stated between them, &c. Mr. Tyabjee, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Khunderao for the defendants. Mr. Khunderao applied for a postponement, but the Court refused the application and proceeded with the case. The defendant did not appear. The debt was proved, and the judge gave verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 31st January.
United Kingdom, via Russia, 29th January.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 31st January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 1st February to 8 p.m. of the 2nd February is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 18	0 5
„ Calcutta	9 55	6 54
„ Madras	16 40	1 17

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Sataluthany Saib, from Avanashy, Belgaum.
Lewis, Manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.
Messona Beg, from Bussorah.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.
Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Bhimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 2nd February.—Cable communication perfect to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to Europe. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 31st January, 7-37 p.m., via Russia, 29th January, 11-50 p.m.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Western India Turf Club will take place at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Monday the 7th February at 7 a.m.

The accounts of the Club for 1869 will be laid before the meeting.

The following proposals will be made by the Stewards under Rule 16 of the Club Rules :—

1st. That the Bombay Races shall in future commence on the last, instead of the first, Thursday in February, and that the rules be altered accordingly.

2nd. That the Calcutta classification and definition of country breds be adopted by the Club.

3rd. That the Calcutta scale of weight for class, age and inches be also adopted.

4th. That the entrance donation to the Club be reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30.

Any proposals from other members will then be received, but notice of them should be given to the Secretary at least one day before the meeting, in accordance with Rule 15.

The Stewards and Secretary for the ensuing year shall then be elected.

F. F. Arbuthnot,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.
1st February 1870.

STAMP DUTY FOR WILLS.

Memo.—By W. Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, dated 15th January 1870.

In returning the original papers received from the Financial Department under cover of endorsement No. 351, dated 13th instant, relative to the question raised by the Financial Commissioner of Oudh, whether wills are liable to stamp duty under Act XVIII of 1869, the undersigned is directed to state that Act No. XVIII of 1869 does not and was not intended to apply to wills.

Wills were specially exempted in Act X of 1862, apparently because there was a general clause (No. 36) in schedule A. to that Act imposing a one rupee stamp on all deeds not otherwise charged or expressly exempted. But this general clause was intentionally omitted in the present Act, and the insertion of the special exemption was therefore unnecessary.

The Financial Commissioner might be told that not only wills, but deeds of dower not affecting immoveable property, are now exempt from stamp duty. In fact no instruments are chargeable except those specified in the schedules to Act XVIII of 1869.

SHIPPING, FREIGHTS, &c.

Liverpool, 6th Jan.

Owing to the interruption of the Christmas holidays the amount of business transacted in the freight market during the past week has been very small, and there is no alteration calling for special notice. Outward freights are still very scarce, and the rates quoted below are difficult to realize. The India Council invite tenders for conveyance of 3,000 tons of coal for Bombay for shipment early next year. This requirement strengthens the opinion that the stock of coal accumulated in the stores at Bombay has so depreciated as to be almost useless for steam purposes, and by last accounts the Government have been unable to obtain an offer for a large quantity that was put up for sale by public auction. The stock of salt in Calcutta continues large, and, the quotations being low, merchants are reluctant to operate except at exceedingly low rates. For China there is very little doing, and the quotations sale low. Homeward chartering is almost ratively confined to guano from the Chicha Islands to the Continent, the rates for which have not altered.—*Sales Advertiser.*

A correspondent of the Vienna *Wanderer* states that the Russian Government intends to demand from the Chinese Embassy that its subjects shall have the right of trading in every part of the Celestial Empire, and that Russia shall be empowered to send consuls to every considerable town in China If this is true, the labours of the Embassy will be less nominal in St. Petersburg than they have been in some other European capitals.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—" Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate,—Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

INVENTIONS.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that the undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to the Secretariat at Bombay—

Mr. William Weir, Engineer, residing at Colaba, in the island of Bombay, for compressing cotton, jute, wool, flax or any other material of a compressible nature, in two or more bales, at one and the same time.

Mr. Andrew Handyside, of No. 32, Wullbrook, in the city of London, and Mr. George Ashcroft, of Alexandria, in Egypt, for improvements in supplying water under pressure to the hydraulic cylinder of cotton or other presses.

Mr. Charles Edward Mitchell, of Bombay, Merchant, for an improved non-conducting composition for preventing the radiation or transmission of heat or cold, and an improved method of applying the same.

Mr. Allan McDougall Clark, Assistant to Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co., Merchants, Calcutta, for fastening bales of cotton or other goods.

SUIT REGARDING RIGHTS OF POSSESSION.

A suit brought by Byramjee Hormusjee Patel and Burjorjee Dorabjee vs. Jerbaie and Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Patel—a case of some interest to the Parsee community—came on before the Chief Justice for judgment at the High Court on 21st January.

The suit was brought by the plaintiffs as executors of the will of Dadabhoy Rustomjee, late of Bombay, deceased, against the first defendant, wife of Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Patel, (who is now resident in England), and Sorabjee H. Patel, to recover possession of certain ground with a bungalow and other buildings situate at Upper Mahim, bounded on the north by a public road, on the east by a public passage, on the south by an oart belonging to Hurrichund Damooljee, and on the west by the Church of St. Michael, and containing by measurement 2,382 square yards or thereabouts.

The plaint was as follows : The plaintiffs, previous to their dispossession, as hereinafter mentioned, were in possession of certain ground with a bungalow and other buildings thereon situate at Mahim. On the 4th May 1869, the second defendant with certain persons acting under his orders, and the order of the defendant Jerbaie, dispossessed plaintiffs without their (the plaintiffs') consent of the said immoveable property, otherwise than by due course of law ; and the plaintiffs claim to be entitled to recover possession of the said property.

The case put forward by the plaintiffs was as follows : —Dadabhoy Rustomjee, a Parsee gentleman, died in Bombay on the 4th April 1869, having previously made his last will in the Guzerathi language, bearing date 9th March 1869 ; and appointed Byramjee Hormusjee Patel and Byramjee Dorabjee Patel, sons of his sister, to be executors of the said will. Soon after the death of the testator, the executors took possession of the moveable and immoveable property left by him. A furnished bungalow at Upper Mahim, opposite the G. I. P. R. station, is one of the properties devised by the testator, who was in possession thereof for more than twenty-five years. A brass padlock was placed on the door of the bungalow by the executor on the fourth day after the testator's death, that is on the 7th April last, and the gate of the compound was secured from outside. Sorabjee Heerjeebhoy Patel, a son of the testator's brother (who is now in England), first requested the mother of the testator, who has the life-interest in the property under the will of the testator, to allow him the use of the bungalow for a time, rent free ; and then made the same request to the executors, who refused to comply with the same, stating that, as executors, they could not allow any person to use the bungalow free of rent, but at the same time they offered to let the bungalow to him. Sorabjee made a similar request to mutual friends and relatives—Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia and Mr. Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia—with a view to their persuading the executors to let him have the use of the bungalow. Afterwards Sorabjee alleged that the bungalow belonged to his father, or that his father had an interest in it ; but the executors declined to recognize Sorabjee's rights, and told him plainly that they held it under the will, and could not part with it unless ordered to do so by a court of law—especially as this claim was never made during the life-time of the testator. Thereupon Sorabjee threatened the executors with proceedings, but without avail. Failing in these endeavours, he proceeded to Mahim on the 4th May 1869, accompanied by a Parsee cook of his named Peston (Pestonjee Hormusjee), two Purdassee sepoys, and four Parsees (as alleged) *tallimwallahs*, and other persons. At about 1 o'clock p.m., Sorabjee and one of these men went to the gate of the compound at Upper Mahim and called for the mallee, who, on being told to come out, opened a wicket in the gate and came out. As he did so, Sorabjee led him a few feet away and held him by the hand, engaging him in conversation for a time. In the meanwhile his companions entered the compound by a small back entrance, intended for the use of domestic servants, and when the mallee returned he found the lock removed and the door of the bungalow opened. On his remonstrating with Sorabjee on these violent proceedings, the mallee was ordered to be silent and threatened with punishment if he said anything more. When the executors were informed by the mallee at about 4 o'clock p. m. the same day of what had happened, they proceeded the same evening by train to Mahim. On entering the compound of the house in question, Byramjee Hormusjee Patel found the door of the bungalow open and saw the defendant Sorabjee and his companions inside. Byramjee remonstrated against the arbitrary proceedings which had been taken, when he was derisively challenged by Sorabjee to do his worst, as he (Sorabjee) meant to continue in possession of the bungalow. The executors left for Bombay by the train which started from Mahim the same evening, and ever since then, defendant had continued in possession of the property.

In their written statement the defendants denied "that the plaintiffs ever were in possession of a piece of ground with the bungalow and other buildings thereon situate at Upper Mahim, as the first para of the plaint alleged. (2) The defendants deny that they or either of them, or any persons acting under their or either of their orders, dispossessed the plaintiffs of the said immoveable property. (3) The defendants submit that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover possession of the said property under section 15 of Act XIV. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and that as the real question between the plaintiffs and the defendants is the question of title to the said property, the present suit is vexatious and ought to be dismissed with costs. (4) The defendants crave leave to refer to certain proceedings taken by the plaintiffs against the second defendant and others in the Police Court at Girgaum on the 15th and 20th May 1869, when the same shall be produced in Court."

The matter had been taken before Mr. Showell, second Magistrate of Police, but Mr. Showell, after going into the case at considerable length, dismissed the suit on the ground that the question at issue was evidently one of title, which was not for adjudication in his court. Costs were applied for on behalf of the defendants, and the Magistrate allowed Rs. 320 to be paid by the complainants to the defendants.

The hearing of the suit was commenced in the High Court on the 13th January, and extended over the two following days.

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile were counsel for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Scoble (acting Advocate General) and Mr. Starling appeared on the other side.

The Chief Justice in giving judgment said the only question here, in his opinion, was, whether the plaintiff, on the 7th April 1869, two days after the death of Dadabhoy Rustomjee, took possession of the premises in question ; and whether the defendants dispossessed the plaintiff from the property of which they had so taken possession ? Having commented on the evidence at some length, his Lordship said it was proved that the defendant Sorabjee, at the time when he went to take possession of the bungalow, was aware that there was possession of the property by the plaintiffs, and that he could not obtain possession of it without breaking open the lock of the door and doing what would amount to a dispossession of the plaintiffs. He must say he did not believe the evidence which had been given on the part of the defendants, and he said so with regret. It was the duty of the plaintiffs to take possession of the property after the death of the testator. The defendant Sorabjee was the active party in the acts complained of by the plaintiffs, but Jerbaie was also responsible for what he did. It was possible, and indeed there did not seem any reason to doubt that the defendants thought they had a title or right to the possession of the premises ; but that question could not be gone into in the present suit. If they had any right or claim to the property either separated or jointly, that right must be asserted in the proper way by a suit, but they had no right to take possession in the way they had. The simple question was whether at the time the plaintiffs had possession, and whether they were dispossessed by the defendant ? The plaintiffs were, he thought, entitled to succeed in the present suit ; that they were justified in bringing this action to recover possession, and there was no reason why the rule under the ordinary circumstances of a defendant being unsuccessful in a suit should not follow in the present case, and why the defendants should not pay the costs. Judgment would therefore be for the plaintiffs, and defendants must pay the costs.

THE INSOLVENCY OF NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTTABHOY.

Fifth Day, Monday, 31st.

The Acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Green appeared for the insolvent in support of the petition ; Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch for Heeralall Hurgovindass ; Mr. Ferguson on behalf of Mr. Michael Roonan, liquidator of the Central Indian Financial Association ; and Messrs. McCulloch and Branson for Dorabjee Nanabhoy.

At the conclusion of the evidence in this case before Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner, which we have already reported,

Mr. Ferguson addressed the Court. In commencing he referred to some remarks made during the hearing of the case by his lordship and the counsel on the other side, to the effect that the whole of the opposition seemed to be prompted by bias, that there had been a dispute and great animosity towards insolvent by all his creditors. With regard to his client, he begged most emphatically and distinctly to deny that any such feeling existed.

The Commissioner said that with regard to such observations as fell from him, of course Mr. Roonan had put himself in the same box with others,—there was no independent opposition from him, he came with others, and the observations were not intended to attach to him personally. Of course there was no feud between Mr. Roonan and the insolvent.

Mr. Ferguson went on to say that the reason which caused Mr. Roonan to come forward and oppose, was that he was the liquidator of the Central India Financial Association, and when the insolvent filed his schedule, it disclosed so much criminality, he had considered it his duty to come and oppose the insolvent and hear his lordship's opinion before allowing him to be discharged. He could not as liquidator, and with the responsible trust of that association stand by, and, with all the facts or want of facts which the schedule disclosed, see that man passed through the Court. Now, the principal grounds on which he relied and on which he opposed the insolvent were these. He said he had concealed certain books, time-bargain transaction contracts and shares. The books and papers had been got only piece-meal on the judge's orders, and these contracts had not been produced up to the time of this hearing ; they were not in the official assignee's office, and therefore the creditors had a right to say they were concealed. The next reason that caused Mr. Roonan to come forward was the allegation that the Rs. 4,000 had been paid to his company, whilst really it had not been paid. The insolvent had said Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop would produce the receipt, if there was one, but it had not been produced. His learned friend the Advocate General had tried to show it might have been part of a larger payment ; that did credit to his learned friend's ingenuity, but did his client no good. Then there were sums said to have been paid to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, but which did not appear in their books, and as a whole the schedule was unsatisfactory ; whether or not the examination of insolvent and his mother had been satisfactory was another question, but at first, certainly, the schedule was not so. Insolvent had entered a large number of shares, so that on first looking into his schedule one would think the creditors would have a large sum to divide, but on studying the entries it was found that the shares were worthless. Then the debts due by Messrs. Brice & Co., and Mr. Brice, were said all to be good, so that at first look at the schedule a considerable return might be expected. But what was the fact ?—they had it from Mr. A. C. Brice, the person who represented the firm of Brice & Co. in Bombay, that the very maximum of the out-turn of the firm would be 11 per cent. Now when the insolvent was filling up his schedule he perfectly well knew it was false, and before the Insolvent Act could work at all, before any insolvent could come into court, he must clearly show on the face of his schedule that all monies were accounted for, and that he had given a true and honest account of his dealings. Then a matter which gave an impetus to Mr. Roonan to oppose was the grand juggle that occurred between Aspandiarjee, insolvent and his mother, in regard to the property in the Fort. The first time the creditors had heard of the Guzerathi deed was when the Advocate General produced it in reference to the English one :—the creditors had not been aware of the existence of such a document, and had his solicitor been told, in all probability his client would never have opposed.

The Advocate General remarked that his learned friend was going on his imagination : there was not a tittle of evidence that the Guzerathi deed was kept back or concealed.

Mr. Ferguson said he was in the meantime only showing the reasons which led his client to oppose. He held that Nowrojee had been insolvent from 1865 ; that the proceedings in connection with the deed were a scheme to defraud the creditors ; that it was the greatest piece of impertinence to come and say there had been a sale of the property to Aspandiarjee, and that, were any evidence wanted to prove that it was Perozbaee only who bought the property, that was got in the way she fenced with the question when put to her. Then as to the insolvent they had heard a deal of his knowledge of business, and with regard to that he might say that during the time he (the learned counsel) had sat in that Court he had never seen one of those large insolvents who did not go into the box to make himself out a fool—no matter how sharp he was out of the box, in every case in which a man had gone through a large amount of money, he was, according to his own story when he got into the box, a great fool.

The Advocate General suggested that probably in most cases that story was quite true. (A laugh).

Mr. Ferguson remarked that this case was only on a parallel with that of another distinguished Parsee insolvent, who said he was the ornamental member of the firm, that he did not know anything about the books, and that as to the working of the business he did not know cotton from wool. The accounts in this case, he said, were altogether unsatisfactory ; the insolvent's money had all or nearly all gone into his mother's pocket, and if she were to die next day he would again come into about a half of his property.

The Commissioner remarked that his recollection did not put the matter quite so brightly as Mr. Ferguson stated it. (A laugh.)

Mr. Ferguson remarked that Perozbaee had got the property at Byculla and in Chimnajee street, a sum of Rs. 75,000 ; the shares of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and of the G. I. P. Railway ; so that the only property the insolvent was left with was the Rs. 2,50,000 in Government promissory notes.

The Advocate General—and the 11½ lakhs (a laugh).

The Court here adjourned for tiffin, and in the afternoon Mr. Ferguson resumed his speech and Mr. Marriott followed, both the learned counsel arguing in much the same strain as in Mr. Marriott's opening address which we fully reported. At four o'clock, the hour fixed for the meeting in the Town Hall in connection with the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the proceedings were adjourned to the following morning.

Sixth Day, Tuesday.

Mr. Marriott resumed this morning, and first commented on the suit brought by Perozbaee to recover Rs. 1,46,000 from the insolvent, which he held was simply a step when the creditors were pressing to enable the insolvent to give an undue preference. It was a suit between mother and son, and one did not find a mother suing her son when they were living together, when he was acting kindly towards her, when he was giving her a present of valuable property, and when the debt for which she was suing was amply secured. Next, in referring to the Byculla property, he said that was in September 1866 considered a good and valid security for Rs. 1,30,000, but in October 1868 it was made over at Rs. 70,000, and that against the advice of that most highly respectable gentleman, Mr. Acland.

The Advocate General—My learned friend has no right to say so.

Mr. Marriott—I have a perfect right to ask your Lordship as a juryman to believe that, when the witness declined to answer my question whether Mr. Acland advised him not to make over the property and when he would not recollect what Mr. Keir or Mr. Winter said. The learned counsel submitted that this had been a fraudulent transaction ; and that Mr. Wilcox's valuation might have been got only on the day before the execution of the decree for the purpose of bolstering up this fraud, and that this all formed a part of a scheme by the insolvent and his mother for screening the property from the creditors. Mr. Marriott next referred to several others of the items, and concluded by referring to the hostile character of the witnesses, and asking his lordship to believe that there had been fraudulent transactions as shown in his opening speech, fraudulent entries in the insolvent's books, and concealment of creditors. A man who became insolvent might have been fooled by those around them, but he apprehended the principle his lordship would lay down and establish in this Court was that the insolvent was bound to give a full and true account of his affairs. That was a principle to which all creditors in Bombay were entitled, and that was what he asked his lordship to establish and to conclude that the insolvent in making over his property and money to his mother had been making away with or concealing part of his property for the purpose of fraudulently diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors.

The Advocate General then addressed the Court on behalf of the insolvent. It had now at last, he said, become his duty, after an investigation extending over six days, to address his lordship on this case in behalf of the insolvent. He thought his lordship would be satisfied that never since there had been an Insolvent Court in Bombay had there been a more merciless or more groundless opposition to any insolvent who had filed his petition in that court. The learned counsel on behalf of two of the opposing creditors had claimed for their clients the desire to act with the greatest kindness towards the insolvent, and had alleged they were tempted to enter the opposition only on account of the gross fraud on the schedule ; but he thought his lordship would be satisfied that neither had shown fraud on the schedule. They had heard a great deal about "juggles" between the insolvent, his mother and the clerk. His learned friend Mr. Ferguson had gone on to say it was like the trick with the three balls, that one was up in the air and they could not see it for some time, while the other two were manipulated with ; but he thought that was a ridiculous comparison for, when his learned friend mentioned it, he was reminded rather of the three creditors, of whom when one had exhausted himself another was ready to jump up with a fictitious display, and when he was finished, the third appeared. It was all nonsense to say this was a *bonâ fide* opposition and one promoted on public grounds ; it was nothing of the kind, and he thought the Commissioner must be satisfied it was not so. First, there was Heeralall Hurgovindass. Well he, but for his own choice, need not have had any thing whatever to do with the insolvent's affairs ; but he was one of that class to be found in every community after a great series of commercial misfortunes who endeavoured to prey upon their fellow-creatures—a class of persons known in England as "wreckers," and which at this time was very numerous in Bombay. Heeralall need not have had anything to do with insolvent unless he chose, and his claim arose in this way. In years gone by, insolvent had engaged in large transactions with the Financial Association of India and China by borrowing money on the security of large estates which he mortgaged, and after payment he was still indebted to the Financial. The Corporation being in liquidation, and thinking probably they had got as much as ought to satisfy them, instead of bringing an action against insolvent, preferred the simple plan of putting up the claim in the market, and it was bought by Mr. Heeralall Hurgovindass for a comparatively small sum. Mr. Heeralall brought a suit to recover the whole amount, but endeavoured to arrange for a small sum, and the suit was stopped by the Chief Justice saying that if after the negotiations he claimed the whole amount he could have no idea of justice. That was the history of the first opposing creditor, and the second was like unto him. He was a Parsee, a member of the same community as insolvent, and named Dorabjee Nowrojee, or rather Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia—and he hoped he had not done injustice to any respectable gentleman named Dorabjee Nowrojee by mentioning his name instead of Nanabhoy. This Dorabjee Nanabhoy's claim was one which they did not admit was sufficient. It was a claim by a well known person, Atmaram Madhowjee, and Dorabjee had not even the right that Heeralall had for his claim was for Rs. 2,27,000, which neither Atmaram Madhowjee nor his trustees, nor Mr. Cohen to whom they had sold it, nor the present claimant who had bought it from Mr. Cohen, had ever had the audacity to bring into court. Mr. Michael Roonan came next, and he was the gentleman who, through his counsel, had thought it necessary to make such a parade of the motives for his appearing in opposition. He was the liquidator of the Central India Financial Association, a company with which the insolvent to his sorrow had had dealings, and the sum on which he opposed was an indemnity for all liability on 200 shares of that company held by insolvent. These were the three opposing creditors, and he thought his lordship would be satisfied that not any public motives nor a desire that justice should be done had brought them there that day, and that not even their desire to get their claims out of the insolvent would have been enough to induce them to incur the large expenses they had had in the matter. They must look for further motives, and he thought that the appearance of certain gentlemen,—persons rather, he would not use the word "gentlemen"—sitting behind the counsel on the opposite side, sufficiently explained whence the opposition proceeded. The mother of the insolvent naturally enough, though it was not strictly admissible in evidence, began when giving her evidence in Court on a previous day, to tell his lordship the character of the opposition, that it was not *bona fide*, but was prompted by an animosity among the family. He was afraid that that was the case, and that these three opposing creditors were merely puppets pulled by strings by persons in the back ground who had no right or title to oppose, and who possibly had in more senses than one contributed in an important degree to the insolvent's ruin. Having thus shown the character and position of the opposing creditors, the learned gentleman said he would next ask his lordship to consider the circumstances under which the insolvent came into Court. There had been no reckless trading or incurring of debts which he had no reasonable hope of discharging. This was not the case of a man coming into the bazaar in Bombay, tossing up a rupee and saying "Heads I win, tails you loose." This young man commenced life a few years ago with the noble fortune of £180,000 sterling, and he came there now asking to be relieved from, what ?—not from debts incurred in any sort of extravagance, but from debts which were not at present due and might never become due—debts he had incurred in consequence of taking shares in one or other of the bubble companies of the day so common some years ago. His learned friend, Mr. Marriott, who was generally so correct in his statements had throughout his speech rested his argument on a fallacy that the debts were all due at the time of the transactions insolvent had with his mother, whereas they were not due, and that Nowrojee was at that time insolvent, whereas the fact was that he was then quite solvent. On behalf of the insolvent he denied both these statements, and had no doubt he would be able to show they were utterly groundless ; but he would first take his lordship through the schedule and show what were the debts from which the insolvent sought to be released. The first debt on the schedule was that of Rs. 5,795 to his wife, the value of her jewels, which she gave insolvent in 1866 when he was trying to pay his debts ; and he thought that was property first on the list, for it was, with one exception, the only *bona fide* debt which could really be alleged to be binding upon the insolvent. Then came the Rs. 50,000 due on the mortgage to Aspandiarjee, and to which he would afterwards refer ; and after that was the entry of Rs. 40,000 to the Central India Financial in which the insolvent had 200 shares. On each of these shares Rs. 50 had been called, and there was Rs. 150 yet uncalled ; even the Rs. 50 had not been called up at the time of the transactions, and probably the rest never would be called for. In the same way there was a claim of Rs. 3,000 on fifteen shares of the Alliance Financial Corporation, on which a call of Rs. 50 a share had been made, leaving an uncalled-up liability of Rs. 150 per share. Then there was Rs. 2,000 of liability on one share of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company allotted to the insolvent This liability had not yet been called up, and probably it would never be, inasmuch as the share might be forfeited. Next came Rs.3,000 on three forfeited shares of the Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation, and Rs. 4,000 on shares of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company, being Rs. 700 due on one forfeited share and a call of Rs. 1,100 per share made on three other shares. Next there was a claim of Rs. 2,27,401 now held by Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia. The insolvent disputed this claim altogether, and alleged that the transactions with Atmaram Madhowjee, in which the insolvent was said to be interested, really took place with Manockjee Ruttonjee Julla, that the insolvent knew nothing about them, and that the account would not stand investigation. This was a large claim, and had it been a *bonâ fide* one, they would have had Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee called. It was something like the case in which Messrs. Jumnadas and Davidas, two of the illustrious members of the "28th" regiment, put forward a similar claim, which was met by a counter claim, and after enquiry before Mr. Pigot he found that, instead of being the creditors, they were the debtors of the insolvent to the large amount of Rs. 30,000—upon which, he heard from the official assignee, a dividend had been paid to the amount of Rs. 200. The next entry in the schedule was that of Heeralall Hurgovindas for Rs. 13,439 in respect of adjudgment obtained by him on the claim against the insolvent, purchased from the Financial Association of India and China. Then followed an uncalled-up liability of Rs. 18,000 on 450 shares allotted to the insolvent in that unfortunate company, the East India Cotton Agency. The next was a small sum, which possibly should be entered as a *bona fide* debt, being an amount of Rs. 200 due to the Municipal Commissioner for rates and taxes. And there were other small items due to Mr. Grant, saddler, and Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and then came Rs.26,750, balance said to be due on account of one share of the Bombay Reclamation Company contracted to be purchased by the insolvent for Rs. 31,750, but of which the insolvent said he believed the matter had been compromised with Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff—and here the learned counsel remarked, that he thought the names cropping up as one went through the schedule sufficiently explained the pass to which the insolvent had been brought. These were the whole of the liabilities. There was only one judgment debt, that of Heeralal Hurgovindas ; there was the debt to his wife, and one or two other *bonâ fide* debts. Now, if his Lordship looked to the other side, he would find that had the insolvent been fortunate enough to deal with persons as able to pay their debts as he himself was, if he had trusted persons with property as much as he had, all his debts would have been satisfied ; but they had, first, Rs. 32,000 of a claim against one of the executors of his father's will, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff. That matter would probably be brought into court by the official assignee, so that he would say nothing more about it ; but he might remark that were that sum recovered, it would more than wipe off all the *bona fide* debts. Then they had a painful list of claims against Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co. His friend Mr. Marriott had been exceedingly indignant at them for having put in the full amount of debts on the schedule, and had insisted that the shares should have been put in, not at their cost price but at what they were worth on that day. He was astonished to hear a gentleman of his learned friend Mr. Marriott's experience asking his Lordship to find fault with the insolvent for entering the claims as he had done. The amount to be given by Messrs. Brice & Co. would at a maximum be 11 per cent., and his learned friend held that that never should have been entered in the schedule ; but the fact was, that the insolvent was bound to put down the full amount of the claims that he had the vouchers for, not at what he considered the present value but at what they cost him, and it was necessary to do so, for he had to account for the manner in which he had disposed of his property, and were he not to put in the cost price, how could he account for his estate ? Having mentioned this objection of Mr. Marriott *en passant*, he would proceed to refer to the debts due by Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co. That certainly was a long list, altogether something over four lakhs, and Mr. Brice had already admitted indebtedness in respect of the company of A. C. Brice & Co. to the extent of Rs. 1,12,000, and the official assignee had received a dividend of 9 per cent. on that amount, and hoped to get 2 per cent. more. The learned counsel then referred to the different claims against Mr. Brice personally and against his firm, which were twelve in number, and amounted to Rs. 4,65,730, of which Mr. Brice admitted that there was due to the firm Rs. 1,12,000, leaving about Rs. 3,53,000 not admitted, and due, therefore, either by Mr. Brice personally or by his firm. Then he proceeded to say that there was a claim of Rs. 9,053 against Atmaram Madhowjee's estate and another of Rs. 1,811 against Byramjee Dadabhoy Julla's estate ; one of Rs. 700 against Cursetjee Ruttonjee ; another of Rs. 5,676 against Manockjee Ruttonjee Julla ; another of Rs. 2,500 against Captain Macneil for money lent ; Rs. 9,000 due by the estate of Mr. Elsam, an insolvent ; Rs. 28,000 due by the estate of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff ; Rs. 3,165, the amount claimed from Jumnadas Doolubdas and Davidas Luckmidas ; and Rs. 600 due by Mr. Gregor Grant. That closed the list, and his Lordship would find therefore that in his schedule as it stood, whereas all the insolvent's disputed debts and all his unincurred liabilities to the various persons and companies entered in his schedule as creditors amounted to only Rs. 3,96,314 ; the total amount of debts due to him was Rs. 5,76,000. There was thus a surplus of about Rs. 1,80,000 still remaining due by his debtors, and his Lordship would not have the slightest hesitation in coming to the conclusion that, had the insolvent's debtors only behaved half as honestly and fairly as he had behaved to them, he would not have been exposed to this long examination. To look to the general balance sheet, he thought it would be found that there never was such a sheet filed in this Court. They had this young man coming into his estate in 1864, in which he had Rs. 2,97,000 of Government paper and 16 lakhs of landed properly, making a total of between 18 and 19 lakhs, and in the very short period of five years he was an absolute insolvent. The way in which his money had been got rid of was seen with painful distinctness on the other side of the balance sheet. There were first of all the creditors he had mentioned, with claims amounting to 5 or 6 lakhs. There were also standing in the insolvent's name shares in the Back Bay Company, the Alliance Financial, and the Frere Land Company, amounting to about 3 lakhs. Then they had expenses, which he thought his Lordship would not consider at all extravagant for a man of the insolvent's position—for clerks and sepoys, Rs. 2,900 ; and for domestic charges Rs. 76,954. This was for five years, and he ventured to think it was an exceedingly moderate amount, being at the rate of about Rs. 15,000 a year, or Rs. 1,200 a month, which he thought was not at all extravagant for a man with £180,000, in fact probably much less than any of those in Court would spend if they had a like position. Then they had for charity Rs. 3,249 ; for carriages and horses, which appeared to have been the insolvent's one personal extravagance, Rs. 26,822 ; interest, Rs. 22,394 ; loss sustained in wool trade carried on in partnership with Messrs. Brice and Co., Rs. 3,035 ; charges incurred on landed property, Rs. 29,374 ; law charges for his various estates, Rs. 35,385 ; and then the creditors had been paid in the most unimpeachable manner through Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Rs. 3,73,652, and through Mr. Rodgie and Mr. Prentis, Rs. 11,20,957—the total being nearly 15 lakhs, to which had to be added the three lakhs he had already mentioned, which made 18 lakhs. Then they had the shares delivered over to the Official Assignee, Rs. 1,20,868 ; carriage and horse, inferior apparently, and worth only Rs. 300 ; a small debt for Municipal taxes, Rs. 200 ; mortgaged properties, Rs. 59,700, and money—none whatever. After giving these details, the Advocate General proceeded to say there never had been such a balance sheet as this filed, there never had been such an instance of an insolvent losing money by most unfortunate circumstances. It would have been a most fortunate thing for this young man, if instead of being so foolish he had been a lunatic, for in that case he would not have been allowed to throw away his money as he had done. But his losses could be traced from the evidence before the Court to his following the counsels of two persons with whom he had been associated from the beginning of his active life. The first was his kinsman and playfellow with whom he had been brought up, Manockjee Ruttonjee Julla, and the second was Mr. A. C. Brice. He thought his lordship could have no doubt whatever that to these two men much, if not all, of the ruin of this young man's fine fortune could be traced. Manockjee entered the firm and joined in the share transactions ; Mr. Brice helped himself and firm to the tune of, as stated in the schedule, between four and five lakhs, and then at the time when, after his whole management of the insolvent's affairs—and that he had the exclusive management of these there could be no doubt—he learned that the insolvent had applied for the benefit of the insolvent act—what did this trusted friend, this English merchant do, but depart from Bombay for Europe, leaving a letter that he had left instructions with his son, which that son had sworn in Court he had never received, and leaving also documents with his son which that son had handed to the creditors who were opposing the discharge in this Court. He refrained from using the words he thought he should be entitled to use with regard to conduct such as that. And like unto the conduct of Mr. Brice had been that of Manockjee Ruttonjee Julla who—not satisfied with bringing this young man into the association into which he had led him, and by means of which he was enabled to gamble with insolvent's fortune,— had now, after he had himself obtained the benefit of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and after his partner whom he had introduced to the insolvent had obtained the benefit of the insolvency act, come to this Court and—instead of being found telling to the insolvent's counsel the true story of these transactions with Atmaram Madhowjee, Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, and the other gambling speculators who infested Bombay at the time this young man was let loose on the world—was, on the other side of the bar, instructing how the three opposing creditors might best oppose the discharge. And the same spirit pervaded the whole of the creditors' witnesses even to the metha who said he had applied to this Court *ekk wuckat* and *bijee wuckat*, but had had his petition adjourned, and after his misfortunes in this Court was employed in making up the accounts and afterwards turned to the other side and was retained by them. These were the independent witnesses who had been called to support the case by the creditors—the rest of the evidence had been got by cross-examining the insolvent, his mother and the confidential clerk—the whole case, except as to the latter, depended on tainted evidence. This had been a fishing case and the opposing creditors had been obliged to rely on the discrepancies or incautious statements by insolvent, his mother, or the clerk—without these there would not have been a rag to support the opposition. That being the character of the opposition, and the means by which it had been supported, he thought it was evident the insolvent had been more sinned against than sinning, and he would now proceed to consider the charges laid against him by his learned friends. First, his learned friends had suggested that the time-bargain contracts had been concealed, and had wished the Court to draw an inference of criminality from that, but Messrs. Rodgie and Prentis had had all these ; the insinuation had no foundation ; and that insinuation, he thought, stamped the opposition with its true character. There had been no concealment as to the Byculla property, for insolvent stated what he had expended on it ; there had been no proof of concealment or mutilation of books : and as to the defences of the two suits, the only vexation in them was that they were successful to a great extent Then he came to the insolvent's transactions with his mother. This ground was really the only solid objection, all the rest were nothing else but "leather and prunella." From the time of the death of Nowrojee's father, then, till insolvent became of age, his mother had managed the estate, and been very kind to him, receiving no reward, save the satisfaction of having done her duty and the gratitude of her son. That son, he was happy to say, did not allow himself to be ungrateful for all his mother's care, and shortly after he took probate of his father's will, he did what was a very proper and very right thing to do ; he supplemented the deficiency in the will, and made a gift to her which would make her independent of him. He did not suppose the imagination of his learned friends, or their three clients, or the men who were pulling the strings, would go so far as to say that in 1864 Nowrojee was insolvent. His Lordship would remember that at the beginning of 1865 the American war had not come to an end, all matters in connection with shares and cotton then "went merry as a marriage bell." Not till after the 1st May was the first note of danger heard, and the culmination came not till 1st July. In February there was no fear ; the insolvent had entered into numerous time-bargains, and he was under the impression, as were no doubt many more sensible men at that time, that these would turn out well, and that instead of being an "18 lakh wallah" he would become a "30 lakh wallah," or even higher. No doubt he was solvent in 1865, and had a right to do with his property as he pleased. But in September he put himself in the hands of Mr. Brice, and Mr. Brice's advice was to go through the Insolvency Court, and a draft petition was prepared, but that was not filed. His learned friends relied on that the preparation of that petition as a proof of insolvency, but he submitted that it was nothing of the kind ; many a man might draw up a petition for the purpose of seeing how his affairs stood, but something more than the preparation of a petition, and that perhaps owing to a threat, was required to constitute insolvency. That draft was never acted on ; it was a private document that insolvent was entitled to draw up, but it was kept by Mr. Brice to be produced four years after for the purpose of proving as a fact that which had not existed at the time. To look to Nowrojee's position he was pressed, but not insolvent at that time ; he had his petition prepared, but he was about to receive 11½ lakhs for his property, and his Lordship might dispose of the draft petition by supposing that some of the creditors might not have been satisfied with the promise that he would pay them when he got the money, and he might have said, "Very well, if you are not satisfied, I will file my petition to go through the Insolvency Court,"—or Mr. Brice might have got this petition prepared for his own purposes, in order to have a good arrow in his quiver. But still he held that the insolvent, whenever he paid the 11½ lakhs to his creditors, had a perfect right to consider himself a free man ; at that time insolvent was perfectly entitled even to go to his mother and say, "Mother, you managed my affairs well during the time I was a minor ; during the two years I have had the estate I have managed to get rid of a good deal of it, do you take the remainder ;" and had he done that, it would have been a good thing for him. He did not do that, however, but he did what he was equally entitled to do, that was to satisfy the claim his mother had on him. He had given Rs. 86,000 in shares to his mother, but when he was pressed by his creditors, he got these back, and also received some money from her, and so on 13th July 1866 he executed a bond, whereby, in consideration of the sum then due to her, he gave her a claim on some property. His learned friend had referred to the value of the property and the account secured by it as if Perozbaee had been a Marwarree without a little more softness than usual ; but here a mother was dealing with her son, and in the transaction she only did a kindly act to her son, and it was disgraceful on the part of the creditors, even though they were bowelless to suggest there was any fraud in that. Perozbaee had saved her son from what must be a sorrow and disappointment to one occupying the position in life she had done—to be obliged to come into the Court in early life to clear himself from *such* debts and such claims as there were upon him, and, after giving 11½ lakhs to his other creditors, was it strange he should protect the creditor who had not pressed him, and was it to be inferred that because she preferred her son should stand before the world with an unsullied name she should have to come and be cross-examined as if for fraud. The other creditors were settled with, and then acting under good advice (that of Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter) she secured herself by taking execution in Court ; and was there anything fraudulent in that ? The Legislature gave her the means, and all other creditors being paid, she filed her petition for execution, and was there any fraud there ? In reply to the Commissioner, the Advocate General here explained that at the time of this transaction the Old Financial had a claim for 3½ lakhs, and that was secured by a large amount of landed property which, as the insolvent had stated, was then considered sufficient to cover the debt. But the value fell, and as the association, however, was not of that opinion, the insolvent paid them a lakh in reduction of the claim, and afterwards, at various times, the property was sold, and realized less than the amount required. The association, however, was so well pleased that they raised no suit till the whole of the property was sold ; it was not till January 1868 that they ascertained by the sale of the whole, how the account actually stood, and as no demand had been made, the insolvent was not at all affected in the disposal of his property ; and so his mother having a claim for Rs. 1,46,000, was entitled to secure herself by a recognized legal petition under the Registration Act and get execution under that. Perozbaee surrendered the property, trusted only to the claim ; the property was mortgaged for Rs. 50,000, and where was the fraud there ? He did not dispute that the transaction was managed in a stupid, clumsy, and inartificial manner, but the effect of it was to reduce the number of creditors and to protect Perozbaee. Nobody had any business with the steps that were taken, and he thought his Lordship in analysing the transaction would conclude that there had been no fraud in it. As to the amounts that were given for security for the money paid by Aspandiarjee, he did not seek to enquire. His friends knew the parties who could explain the steps for paying back the money, and though the opposition had suggested that the transaction was such that at the first blush it seemed to affect the case, he submitted that they were not entitled to make the insinuations they had made. That was the whole history of the "juggles," and from his enquiry he thought it was seen that the steps taken had been quite legal ; that the parties were quite entitled to take them, and that instead of being fraudulent they had been resorted to for the benefit of the creditors. Then Mr. Michael Roonan came forward, and they had been given to understand that a gross fraud would be shown as to Rs. 4,000 said by the insolvent to have been paid by him to the liquidators of the Central India and Financial Association ; Mr. Michael Roonan came with his book and said, "I have not the payment, and therefore there was none ;" but it turned out that Mr. Michael Roonan was not the liquidator at the time, and knew nothing about what was done.

Mr. Ferguson—Mr. Roonan was one of the liquidators.

The Commissioner—Mr. Roonan's co-liquidator was acting.

The Advocate General—Mr. Michael Roonan was not acting at the time at any rate ; he may have been at Matheran or Mahableshwur, or some of these places to which the aristocracy resort. (A laugh.) The learned gentleman then referred to the payments which had been made to the Central India Financial Association, and asked his Lordship to accept as a sufficient explanation what Mr. Michael Roonan had feigned might be the correct explanation of the matter. That, he thought, sufficiently explained this matter, and he would now proceed to clear up a number of the other mare's nests on which his learned friends had laboured so long.

The Commissioner here remarked that he did not think the Advocate General need trouble himself by further referring to the other objections.

The Advocate General said that having regard to the notoriously unbusiness character of the insolvent as seen in the witness-box, the case had not so much depended on himself as on those who had worked for him, and he thought his Lordship would be satisfied that he had put the matter in a most satisfactory manner before the Court,—which was owing to the circumstance that, though unfortunate in making losses, he was fortunate enough to make his payments through his solicitors, and afterwards through his trustees. There was not, he submitted, a shadow of a shade for the opposition by the present creditors. The only apparent ground was with regard to the transactions between the insolvent and his mother, which he thought he had shown was perfectly innocent and legal, and had resulted rather to the general advantage of the creditors than to an encroachment on their rights. He thought his Lordship would be of opinion that this young man, who had wasted a splendid fortune or the best part of it in public companies started in Bombay, had been already sufficiently punished by being stripped of his means and having to come there to be released, not from debts that were due but from liabilities which might be claimed for those public companies that had been his ruin, and which we was induced to enter into by persons who had been his ruin ; that he had been more sinned against than sinning ; that his mother had done what every one might expect an affectionate mother would do, and in protecting her property from being wasted as her son's had been, had done no more than was allowed by law, and was a wise thing to do. No doubt it was a wise thing that he made over some part of his property to his mother, for if he had not done that his mother and family might have been reduced to ruin by the speculations into which he had so recklessly entered, and he submitted that the present opposition was quite groundless, was thoroughly unsupported by the evidence, and that his Lordship would show that this was his opinion by visiting the creditors with the costs.

The Commissioner intimated that he would probably give his decision on Monday, and the Court then adjourned.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL SERVICE.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 1.)

The investor in Indian securities is not perhaps very likely to read the protracted discussions of the Indian Legislative Council on finance which fill the newspapers brought to England by each successive mail, but it may be unhesitatingly asserted that they are well worth the reading. The frankness of avowal with which Lord Mayo astonished the world when he unripped Sir Richard Temple's Budget seems to be emulated by his councillors, and it is difficult to say whether the Indian financial system or its administrators have received the more candid criticism. On one point there appears to be a perfect unanimity of opinion. All agree that the branch of the Indian service which manages the finances is unequal to the duties expected from it. One gentleman, who states that he had had it under his superintendence for six months, declared openly that, the more he had seen of it, the less he respected it. If this condemnation be not altogether unjust, the considerations urged by the Governor-General as reasons for not judging Indian finance too harshly appear to us to render the immediate risk all the more serious. "I am quite aware," said Lord Mayo to his Council, "that there are great difficulties in this matter, and when people compare our system with that of a small, rich, and compact country like England, they entirely forget the enormous size of this empire—the great distances which exist—the variety and complicated nature of our accounts—the amount of adjustment which is necessarily carried on between various treasuries and various accounting bodies—and also that the system which has been in existence in England for a very long period has only been recently introduced into India, within, I may say, half the time of what may be called the present generation. Therefore, when men blame us for inaccuracy of forecast, they must also recollect the peculiar circumstances of such an empire as India." These, however, are merely reasons for not expecting perfect efficiency from the best department of finance which can possibly be organized in India. They seem to threaten nothing less then chaos if the Indian finances which have always to be administered under these difficulties are really under the care of an incapable department.

If we must assume, as apparently we must, that one of the branches of the Indian public service is in a condition which does not bear out the high general character of Indian administration, it seems to us that the secret of this relative inferiority is supplied by information which is at the command of most people. Mr. Disraeli once told the House of Commons that, while the British Indian Empire was fertile in every other form of ability, it had never produced a financier. There is, however, no reason for stating an undoubted fact as if it were an inexplicable mystery. The readers of Parliamentary Blue-books on India will remember that exactly the same complaints which are now made of Indian public servants as financiers used to be urged against them as judges ; and it may perhaps be safe to lay down that, while the Indian services justly pride themselves on having produced persons who have united an unrivalled variety of capacities, they do not produce as plentifully ability of the highly specialized kinds. The descriptions given of their duties by a man's Indian relatives and friends show that even between functions ordinarily so distinct as that of soldier and civilian the line is not rigidly drawn. We hear of judges and collectors commanding troops of cavalry in well-fought skirmishes, and of majors in the army deciding intricate questions of real property law. Even when we come to functionaries whose sphere is more distinctly defined, they evidently discharge duties which in Europe are those of more than one profession. The Governor of a province is often in India not only an administrator, but a diplomatist and a judge of appeal ; and it may be added that the commander of an irregular regiment appears to be often the civil ruler of a complex community, and to have as little in common with an English colonel as can well be conceived. The men trained under such a system will obviously be likely to be distinguished in a very eminent degree by the quality which in common life is known as "handiness ;" but it will only be by exception that they will exhibit highly developed special forms of capacity. And of all branches of a service so formed, probably the least popular and attractive will be that which denies its members active exertion, which chains them to the desk, and which above all deals with materials which no energy of individual volition can modify or improve.

It would be vain to deny that colour is given to these frank condemnations of the Indian financial department by facts which a portion of the British public has too good reason to remember. The scandal of the failure of the Bombay Bank consisted not in the fact that the Government had held out distinctly false expectations to the shareholders, but in the fact that expectations reasonably founded on the presence of Government servants in the direction were utterly disappointed. The Government nominated several of its financial officers to be directors for the purpose of watching over its own deposits, and it was a not unnatural belief, which no doubt led to many ultimately ruinous investments, that the gentlemen thus sitting on the direction would make it their business to check reckless trading, or at least to report it to their Government. The Report of the Commissioners is practically to the effect that the Government directors did not even know what reckless banking was ; they were most of them "quite incompetent," such is the plain language of the report. There is not, so far as we are aware, any reason to believe that these gentlemen fell below the average ability of their department ; but, if this be so, the expressions used in the Indian Council and the expressions used in the Bank Commissioners' Report mutually confirm one another. It would therefore seem as if a constitution of the Indian financial service were equally necessary for the restoration of Indian credit with reductions of expenditure and impositions of new taxes. Until this has been effected, it looks as if it were premature to expect great consequences from substituting a man of English for a man of Indian training in the ministry of finance. The acutest and most cautious of financiers must to a very great extent assume the correctness of the figures supplied to him by his subordinates, and must even in some degree accept their conclusions and prognostications. To construct a budget from foundation to top would transcend human capacity ; and indeed, if the weakness of the Indian budgets consists in the untrustworthiness of the figures which express the component items, an Englishman raw to the country will be less likely to suspect and detect error than an Anglo-Indian of even inferior sagacity. The first step is obviously to do something towards creating a special financial service. A country which claims to have the most brilliant corps of engineers in the world can surely be provided with other special departments without serious difficulty.

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THE LADIES' MANIFESTO AGAINST THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Some ladies of the highest character, and influenced, as we have no doubt, by an imperative sense of duty, have put forward a manifesto against the Contagious Diseases Acts, which bears marks of having been composed under strong excitement, rather than founded upon any careful observation of the facts. Now few subjects can be mentioned which are more obscured by such appeals to sentimentality, and in which it is more important to maintain, so far as we can, a purely judicial or scientific frame of mind. We will therefore examine, as far as seems at present desirable, the definite statements which they put forward. We have already taken occasion to discuss the general principles involved, and have expressed more than once our belief that no sufficient reasons can be assigned for refusing to use all proper legislative means for checking the spread of these particular diseases. Let us see whether the allegations now made tend in any degree to modify the general presumption.

There are two main assertions in the ladies' address—the first is that the Acts subject certain classes to tyrannical police regulations; the second, that the Acts do not produce the anticipated results. If this last proposition can be established, it is, of course, fatal to the system in operation. If the first can be established, the system must be either abandoned or modified, so as to evade the alleged consequences. We will taken them in order.

The ladies assert that "any woman can be dragged into court and required to prove that she is not a common prostitute;" and besides amplifying this assertion they quote, in a note, certain evidence given by Mr. Parsons, of the Portsmouth Lock Hospital, before the House of Commons' committee of last session. The actual state of the case appears to be as follows:—In the first place it is not, as might be supposed, any policeman who may make such a charge when he pleases—it must be a superintendent of police; and a special staff is placed for the purpose in each of the districts in question. The men selected for this purpose are "all married men; they are all men specially well known for long previous good character, and for previous fitness for such an appointment, and they are all middle-aged men." They have, of course, little difficulty, as a rule, in deciding who are common prostitutes frequenting low beer-houses. The doctors agree that they have discharged their duty excellently; and Mr. Parsons, the gentleman whose evidence is relied upon by the ladies, says that he has never known a case of malice, and has no fault at all to find with their proceedings. It is true, however, that the duty is one which requires to be discharged with the utmost discretion, and Mr. Parsons mentions a case under his own knowledge in which a respectable woman was actually brought before him; and though instantly discharged without examination, and though her conduct had been, to say the least, indiscreet, she doubtless suffered considerably in her feelings. He points out a defect in the Act which requires some explanation. Women, instead of coming before the magistrate may, if they please, make a voluntary submission. Now, as he tells us, respectable women might object to appearing before the magistrate—altough it is to be observed that his court is private—for fear of the charge being known to their husbands or friends. They would prefer the private examination before the surgeon; and it seems that some such cases, though "less than half-a-dozen," have occurred within his experience. The state of mind is not very intelligible which should induce a woman to prefer periodical examination by a surgeon to a private appearance before a magistrate. However, as it seems occasionally to exist, Mr. Parsons recommends that the surgeon, as well as the magistrate, should have the legal power (which he seems to have exercised in fact) of relieving the woman from attendance. This regulation was accordingly introduced in the Act of 1869. Therefore, according to the present law, the extent of the liability appears to be this. If, by some of those mistakes which may occur so long as policemen are human, a respectable woman is falsely accused of being a common prostitute, and if she objects to appearing before a magistrate, she may be compelled to have a private interview with the surgeon. If he is satisfied of her innocence, she will be immediately released. Considering the great dread which officials generally feel of getting into awkward scrapes, we should say that the law offers sufficient safeguards to protect a decent woman, not merely from the degradation of examination, but in almost any conceivable case from any worse evil than a false accusation immediately refuted and not made public. If, however, any further modifications can be suggested, they ought to be most thankfully received by those who are most interested in the successful working of the Act. It might be desirable, though it is difficult, to give a more accurate definition of a common prostitute, and to determine what amount of evidence shall be required. The objection, however, put in its strongest form does not go against the principle of the Act, but against the machinery at present in operation. If any faults can be fairly attributed to it, it should surely not be difficult to frame regulations which shall make it practically impossible to apply coercion to any woman not of demonstrably abandoned character.

We come, therefore, to the really critical question, whether as a matter of fact the Act can be successfully worked. Here we could not do better than refer people interested in the question to the very evidence from which the ladies have picked out a few answers bearing an appearance upon their side of the question. They state that in their opinion the punishment inflicted is brutalizing even to the most abandoned. The unanimous testimony of the witnesses was most strikingly in the opposite direction. They agreed that the Act, which was at first unpopular, rapidly became popular among the women themselves; as, indeed, it is not surprising that even abandoned women should be grateful for a system especially designed to save them from a cruel disease. Further, it is declared by the surgeons concerned that there is a marked improvement in the decency and cleanliness of the women as well as a surprising decline in the virulence of the disease. "Many of these poor creatures," says Mr. Hoggett, of the Devonport Hospital, "have never previously had a word of kindness spoken to them in their lives." He states that out of 1,000 women about 300 have been, in one way or another, reclaimed, and that 250 are respectably married. They become far more cleanly in their habits and certain diseases produced by filth have greatly declined in Portsmouth and Plymouth. Mr. Parsons gives similar evidence; and Dr. Barr gives a very striking account, too long for quotation, of the "very notable improvement" which has taken place under the operation of the Act at Aldershot. In short, the ladies tell us, from *a priori* considerations, that these abandoned women will be "brutalized." The witnesses tell us with one consent that they have been materially improved both morally and physically. "But," say the ladies, "it is unjust to punish the sex who are the victims of a vice, and to leave unpunished the sex who are the main cause both of the vice and its dreaded consequences." We will not inquire whether it can be properly called a punishment to insist upon a class being put under proper restrictions for the benefit of their health; but the answer is very simple. There is no class among men corresponding to the unfortunate victims of our social arrangements; and, therefore, there can be no corresponding restrictions. But it is highly desirable that soldiers and sailors, who are specially tempted to offend, should be put under proper regulations. In fact, the men in the Naval Reserve are examined with the best possible results, and with no objection on their part; and so far as such a system has been introduced into the army under judicious regulations, as may be seen from Dr. Barr's evidence with regard to Aldershot, it has acted beneficially.

The main question, however, is undoubtedly as to the effect upon the extirpation of the disease. No perfectly conclusive evidence can be given upon this point, because the experiment has not been tried in England under sufficiently favourable conditions. It is of little use comparatively to regulate one small district, which cannot be effectually isolated. The results, however, already obtained, all point in the same direction. Much good has been done by reducing the amount of disease, by reducing more especially the most serious variety of disease, and by reducing the virulence of that variety. Mr. Parsons, for example, tell us, in regard to Portsmouth, that "there cannot be the slightest doubt in the world that the Act has produced an enormous amount of good, both in the diminution of disease and unquestionably in the amendment of its character and violence." And this is only the echo of the general opinion, confirmed by statistics, especially those given by Dr. Balfour, the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals. In Malta, where circumstances admit of a more complete trial of a similar system, the disease has been almost stamped out; and in the Ionian Islands, under similar circumstances, Sir H. Storks tells us that it "almost disappeared." Yet the ladies calmly tell us that "the disease which this Act seeks to remove has never been removed by any such legislation." They proceed to state that "in Paris and other continental cities the public health and morals are worse than at home." There are many things in the Parisian system which we should be very sorry to defend, but as the appeal is thus confidently made, we will conclude by one or two remarks on the subject. The charming peculiarity of the English moralists is to assume that ignoring an evil is the same thing as suppressing it. There is a scandalous want of hospital accommodation in London for this class of diseases, and there are very large hospitals in Paris, and yet more in Berlin and Vienna. People seeing so large a number of patients collected together quietly infer that the disease is more frequent because better attended to. On this point we are greatly in need of more information. We can, however, give one fact which is, to say the least, significant. The French are not celebrated for their morality, and the French army is not supposed to be the most moral part of French society. If, then, disease is less prevalent among French soldiers than among our own, there is certainly a strong presumption that it cannot be so common in the country at large. Now, in the English army, from 1860 to 1865, the proportion of such patients annually admitted to hospital was over 32 per cent. of the mean strength; in 1866 it was over 25 per cent. of the mean strength; in the French army in 1865 the proportion was 9·2 per cent. In other words, the disease was between three and four times as common among the English as among the French troops, if we take the first figures, or nearly three times as common if we take the second. The teaching of experience seems to be unequivocal; and we need not endeavour to enforce the obvious moral.

SMARTNESS OF THE YANKEE GIRLS.—The New York girl regards herself, and is regarded by others, as a human being perfectly able to take care of herself, and she does, I believe, take care of herself as well as any matron could do it for her. Every land has its own peculiar code of what is and what is not permitted. A few days ago, in the innocence of my heart, I offered my arm to a young lady with whom I had frequently driven. She rebuked me with an air of offended dignity. "A gentleman in New York," she said, "may drive a lady out, but no lady who respects herself would walk arm-in-arm with a gentleman unless he intends to marry her." As I did not intend to marry my young friend, I did not renew the offer of my arm.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

SMITH, EDWARDS & Co.'s ANNUAL COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 1ST JANUARY 1870.

The past year of the cotton trade has been less eventful than any of its predecessors since the commencement of the American war. The fluctuations in price have been less violent; still they have been by no means inconsiderable, and would have been looked upon as unusually great in the quiet old-fashioned time that preceded the American war.

The year 1869 opened with an active business going on both in Manchester and here, and an upward tendency of prices. Middling Orleans was quoted 11¼d., and fair Dhollerah 8¾d per lb. An ineffectual attempt had just been made in Manchester to unite the manufacturing interest in a concerted short-time movement. This had utterly broken down, and the consumption was proceeding on a large scale. At the same time a feeling was creeping over the public mind that the American crop had been over-estimated. The popular guess some time before had been 2,600,000 bales, but the receipts at the American ports were not increasing as was expected, and an uneasy feeling existed on that score. The first fortnight in January confirmed the suspicion of short crop. The receipts fell to 76,000 bales per week, and a very large business was done in this market at rapidly advancing prices. The upward movement continued, though with less excitement, till the first week in February, and middling Orleans touched 12¾d. per lb., and fair Dhollerah 10¼d. per lb.—say 1½d. per lb. advance on the opening prices. This rapid advance brought Manchester to a standstill. The position of the trade became so bad that "short time" on a large scale was forced upon them. A long period of dulness succeeded, and prices in this market eased off ½d. to ¾d. per lb.

The development of receipts in America proved the crop to be smaller than any one had supposed; during February and March they fell much below the parity of the previous year, and the deficiency of shipments to this country was enormous. It became clear that our total supply of cotton for 1869 would be much smaller than for the previous year. This view was confirmed by the poor accounts also reaching us of the Bombay cotton crop. The season had not been favorable, and a large deficiency in the yield there was also expected. These influences would naturally have kept up speculation in our market, had not Manchester remained in a most depressed condition, and the trade of Lancashire been ruinously bad. As it was, the rival elements about balanced each other, and during the months of February, March, and April, prices fluctuated between 12d. and 12¾d. for midding Orleans, and 10d. and 10½d. for fair Dhollerah.

The stock in Liverpool kept very small, varying most of the time between 250,000 and 300,000 bales. Many failures took place among spinners and manufacturers, and confidence was greatly shaken; sellers of cotton became much afraid of making bad debts, and a good deal of talk was made about adopting "cash upon delivery" as the rule of the trade. The month of May witnessed the climax of depression, and as a liberal import occurred at the same time, cotton was pressed for sale, and middling Orleans fell to 11½d. per lb. on the spot, and 11¼d. to arrive, and fair Dhollerah to 9½d. on the spot, and 9d. to arrive. The stock increased to 422,000 bales.

This was the turning point of our market. A considerable business sprang up in Manchester. Buyers for the East took courage from seeing a deficit of 25 per cent. in our shipments of goods to India, as compared with the previous year. They thought that an important rise in the Indian markets would take place in the autumn, and on the strength of that opinion, gave out large contracts at about 10s. 9d. for 8¼ lb. shirtings. The trade meanwhile had improved their position through the fall in cotton, and generally gave up working short time, and became active buyers in Liverpool.

A heavy business was done during June, and prices advanced to 12¾d. per lb. for middling Orleans, and 10½d. for fair Dhollerah. The impending scarcity of American cotton alarmed consumers, and it was difficult to see how the trade could manage till next crop arrived, even with the utmost economy in its use. A large speculative business was also done in Surats to arrive. The short shipments from Bombay in the month of June proved—what had been doubted before—that the crop was really a deficient one. The price of Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee to arrive ran up to 10d to 10½d per lb.

During the month of July a sanguine feeling prevailed, and the tendency of prices was slightly upwards. The stock went down rapidly, and in the first half of August a strong speculative feeling sprang up. The deficiency of visible supply, as compared with the previous year, reached 400,000 bales, and fears of a cotton famine became general. In the third week of August a general rush for cotton set in, and prices of American went up sharply ⅞d. per lb. bringing middling Orleans to 14d., fair Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee to 11d., and to arrive 11½d. was freely paid at the top of the market. A long continuance of unfavourable winds had delayed the East India fleet in an extraordinary manner, and the stock in port ran down to 227,000 bales on the 19th August, being the lowest point of the year.

It is worthy of mention that the price of cotton in New York rose about the same time to the extraordinary figure of 35 cents, equivalent to 15d. per lb. sold here; and some trifling shipments, we believe, were made back to America.

The confidence that existed at this time both in Liverpool and Manchester, but especially the latter, was remarkable. Heavy purchases were made of India cloth, based upon 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. for 8¼lb. shirtings, and spinners had a better margin for working than when prices of cotton were 2d. per lb. lower!

A sudden and unexpected storm now burst upon the market. The overdue fleet of East India ships arrived; the import in one week reached 214,000 bales, of which 192,000 was East India. Business in Manchester came to a complete dead-lock. The news from India was very discouraging, and caused the buyers of goods to feel annoyed at their recent purchases; it was felt that they had been ill-timed, and could only result in loss. At the same time the next American crop came looming into view, and all accounts of it were highly favourable. The first receipts of new cotton were much greater than the previous year, large estimates came into play, and the discomfiture of our market was complete. For about two months it remained in a state of collapse. Surats, after many fruitless attempts at rallying, fell 2d. per lb.; fair Dhollerah sunk to 8⅝d. to 9d. and Oomrawuttee to 9d. to 9¼d. per lb. American on the spot, though extremely scarce, fell to 12d. and 12¼d. for Uplands and Orleans, but distant arrivals were offered much cheaper, and November-December shipment was sold at 11¼d. The loss upon the great mass of Surat cotton that had been bought to arrive, at prices varying from 10½d. to 11d. per lb., was very heavy, and caused considerable gloom on our exchange, but very few cases occurred where buyers could not take up their contracts.

By this time Manchester was getting into a more healthy state. An immense amount of short time had existed during September and October; the deliveries to the trade for eight weeks had been only 29,000 bales per week, of which 10,000 bales per week were American, and the result was that stocks of both cotton and goods were cleared out, and buyers found it difficult to place orders. This caused an extensive resumption of full time working about the beginning of November, and gave more tone to our market. It relapsed again, however, during that month, and Orleans on the spot fell to 11⅞d. and Dhollerah to 8⅜d., and sales were made of November-December shipment of Uplands at 11d. per lb.; but Manchester came to the rescue—a very large business was done there about the end of November, putting producers well under contract, and this brought spinners freely into our market; prices rallied ½d. per lb. and this advance has been well supported in Surat cotton throughout December, but American cotton lost it under liberal arrivals, which were freely offered as soon as landed.

In the last few days a strong general demand has sprung up, causing a hardening of prices all round, and an extensive business has been done in arrival cotton. The declaration of stock yesterday morning showing the total in the port to be only 3,37,000 bales or 26,000 bales below the estimate, added to the confidence of holders. Prices close at 11⅝d. to 11¾d. for middling Orleans on the spot, and 11⅝d. to arrive; 9¼d. for fair Dhollerah on the spot, and 9¼d. to 9⅜d. for January or February shipment of new Oomrawuttee, via the Cape.

We regret to say that the year just closed has been one of the worst, if not the very worst, for the manufacturing industry of Lancashire that has yet been experienced. During much of the time spinning and weaving has not been practicable, except at a ruinous loss, and large portions of the machinery have been compelled to stand idle, causing widespread pauperism and distress among the working population. The towns of Preston and Blackburn have suffered especially from this calamitous state of trade, and at certain periods of the year as much as half the machinery in these towns was unemployed. Very many failures occurred, particularly among the smaller manufacturers, and the gloom that prevailed in Manchester was at times really distressing to witness. In the spring months, and again in September and October, this depression was most marked, and the feeling often found expression that the cotton trade of Lancashire was fairly destroyed, and would never be prosperous again. Mill property was in many cases sold at a ruinous sacrifice, often realizing not more than one-fourth the cost of construction, and it was well understood that many insolvent concerns were only saved from the hammer because the creditors knew that a forced sale of machinery would only yield the price of old iron. Indeed several old mills have been broken up and the machinery disposed of as old iron, and in this way the consuming capacity of Lancashire has been materially reduced, to the ultimate advantage of the trade.

We are happy to report, however, that a much more cheerful tone has sprung up in Manchester in the last month or two; a more healthy and general demand for its productions has been experienced than has been known since the beginning of 1868. Many mills have been set to work that had been standing idle for years, and the margin between the price of cotton and that of yarn and cloth has become larger than has been known for a long time past. It is generally admitted that the production is now being turned off at a small profit, and this is matter for sincere congratulation. We are in good hopes, for reasons which we shall afterwards state, that this improvement will not be ephemeral, but will continue during most of the coming year.

We now estimate the consumption of the kingdom at 55,000 bales per week, which is about the maximum figure it has attained since the commencement of the American war. A continuance of thoroughly good trade for a twelvemonth might perhaps raise this figure to 58,000 or 60,000 bales per week, for there is a good deal of machinery still standing idle that would be gradually brought into play; but there is every reason to believe that a *much lower* scale of prices for cotton would require to prevail before so great an increase in the production of goods would be taken off by the markets of the world.

The money market during the past year has been uniformly quiet, and the rate of interest, with one brief exception, very low. That exception occurred in April and May, when a sudden demand for gold for America caused the bank rate to be raised momentarily to 4½ per cent, but there was no activity in our internal trade to justify high rates of interest, and for the last six months the rate has varied from 2½ to 3 per cent. We are glad to state, however, that there are decided symptoms of a better state of trade setting in all over the country. The debris caused by the crash of 1866 is at last getting cleared away; capitalists who were scared by the collapse of the Joint Stock companies are recovering confidence and looking out for new investments, and it is evident that a gradual resumption of legitimate enterprize may be expected from this time forward. We do not therefore expect that such low rates of interest as we have been accustomed to for the past three years will continue much longer.

In treating of the prospects of our market for the coming year, we turn first to the question of supply; and we are happy to state that we commence the year far more auspiciously than we did the last one. There can be no doubt that the present American crop considerably exceeds the last, and the only question seems to be whether the excess will be a quarter or half a million of bales. We incline towards the larger estimate, partly on the ground of the heavy receipts at the American ports, and partly because our most valued correspondents in America take that view. We have scarcely yet received half the crop, according to the average of past years, and yet there is already an excess in receipts over last year of about 250,000 bales, and we see no reason why an equally great excess should not be shown in the second half of the season. Against this view it is maintained by some that the crop has been delivered with greater rapidity than the last one, and that the receipts will fall off very fast in a short time. But we would reply that the very low stage of the rivers delayed receipts at the gulf ports till quite recently, and the large scale they have attained since the rivers rose, proves, we think, that large stores of cotton were lying along these streams which are not likely to be shipped off in a few weeks. We see no signs anywhere of approaching exhaustion of supply, and though we may have two or three weeks of comparatively short receipts, owing to the holidays at this season, we think it very unlikely that they will fall to the level of last year, say 76,000 bales per week in the first fortnight of January. During February and March the decline in receipts last year was extremely rapid, the average of February being 69,000 bales per week, and of March 37,000 bales per week, and it will be unprecedented if they fall this year from so high an average as 140,000 bales in December to these low figures in the spring. We understand that the feeling prevails largely in the South that prices will rise in the spring as they did the last two seasons, and we have heard from various sources that on this account planters have not been anxious to hurry their crops to market. For this reason, along with the others we have named, we do not share in the opinion that receipts will fall down to the level of last year in the spring months.

The next question is, what proportion of the crop will we get in this country? Last year the whole deficiency fell on England, and it appears likely that the process will be reversed this year, and that most of the excess will come to us. The export thus far points in that direction, there being an excess of 135,000 bales to England, per Neill, and only of 11,000 bales to the Continent, while American spinners have taken from the ports 225,000 bales against 212,000 bales last year. The Continent last year received a full supply of cotton from all sources, and we do not believe it will need much more American cotton this year, however large the crop may be; so that, as usually happens in large crop years, the surplus will come to England. Besides, trade in America is bad: the attempt to bring the currency back to a specie basis now being made in earnest, will cause much commercial distress among the people, and it is not likely that the American consumption this year will be larger than last. We therefore incline to the opinion that if the crop is 500,000 bales larger than the last one, Great Britain will get 350,000 or 400,000 bales of the excess.

We now turn to India, and it is gratifying to be able to say that a large increase in the crops is also to be expected from that quarter. There can be no doubt that the acreage under cotton is very much larger than last year; that was believed to be the case months ago, but definite information was not obtained till the arrival of the Government return a fortnight ago. This document gives the acreage under cotton in the districts (collectorates) subject to the Bombay Presidency, and these show the enormous increase of 42 per cent over last season. This return does not embrace the great cotton-growing provinces of the Berars (Oomrawuttee, &c.) nor the Dhollerah district. In the former of these the increase this year is supposed not to exceed 10 per cent, but in the latter we are informed that a great extension of cultivation has taken place, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the entire area under cotton in the west of India is at least 25 per cent greater than last year. This is the more remarkable, as for several years no increase worthy of notice has taken place, and it seems as if the high prices paid for the last crop had given extraordinary encouragement to the ryots. The appearance of the crop, by the latest mail accounts, was highly promising in most of the districts; the monsoon had been copious, and that generally implies a large yield. In the Oomrawuttee and Hinghunghaut districts, however, we regret to learn by telegraph that heavy rains have recently fallen, which will seriously damage the quality, as the picking is now going on; the quantity, we hardly think, can be much affected.

Altogether we incline to the opinion that the increase in the crop of Western India cannot be put at less than 250,000 bales, and may be considerably more, though it may not all be shipped within the year if prices fall very much in the spring.

From the other side of India we have no special information, but it is reasonable to think that the same causes which encouraged the cultivators to plant largely on the west will also operate in the east, and that we will have increased Bengal and Madras crops.

While we hail with satisfaction this great development in the cotton crops of India, we must not forget that the food crops of the natives are seriously endangered by the same cause which benefits Lancashire, and we regret to learn by the last mail that serious fears are entertained of famine from this great increase of cotton culture. We quote the following from the *Bombay Gazette*, which is endorsed by private accounts:—

"We are sorry to learn from the report of Mr. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, that there is an increase of nearly a million acres in the area of cotton cultivation in Western India this year as compared with last. We are sorry to hear it, because increase of cotton culture means famine. A million acres more given to cotton means a million acres less given to grain. The equilibrium of supply and need in the matter of grain has always, in India, been so very delicate that the least disturbance entails a famine somewhere. Since the great stimulus given to cotton culture seven years ago, there have been famines in Madras, Orissa, the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces, Rajpootana. We have not yet had any very serious or general famine in this Presidency; shall our turn come next?"

And the conclusion we draw is, that people at home should be chary in pressing the Government of India to urge upon the ryots the cultivation of cotton further than their own sense of interest prompts.

We turn next to Egypt, from which country we understand the crop will prove disappointing and scarcely larger than last year. In Brazil a large increase of cultivation is probable, especially in the province of San Paulo, where the Santos cotton is grown. It seems likely that the large deficiency in the import last year will be recovered in the coming one; but, as we have often before said, no authentic accounts can be got beforehand of the yield in the empire of Brazil.

The general conclusion we draw is, that the available increase of cotton supply for the year 1870 will be fully 750,000 bales, and that two-thirds of this—say, 500,000 bales—may be fairly expected to come to England. Perhaps it should be stated, by way of reservation, that if a *heavy fall* of price occurred early in the year, it might somewhat alter its distribution, by detaining some portion in the producing countries; but we believe that even 10d. for American and 8d. for Surat cotton will prove tempting enough to clear out the producing countries. There cannot be a doubt that the prices now current yield an extravagant profit to the grower. It is not supposed that the present crop in America costs the planter more than 12 or 14 cents sold at the ports, whereas he has received thus far 24 cents per lb. On the other hand, 7d. per lb, sold in Liverpool, would amply remunerate the grower in India; so that there is large room for decline before the inducement either to grow cotton or send it forward is seriously abated. The question of price will depend upon the consuming power of this country, and how spinners act in bringing the raw material.

This leads us to the second branch of the question, viz., the probable state of trade in Lancashire. We start with the great advantage of having consumed 170,000 bales less in 1869 than in 1868, which implies a corresponding diminution in the supply of cotton goods existing in the world; and we have no doubt that the present activity of Manchester is mainly owing to that cause. The news from India and China is certainly the reverse of encouraging, but from the smaller miscellaneous markets, and especially the home trade, there is a good general demand, which acts powerfully in the aggregate. We believe this general demand will be fairly maintained throughout the year, if the price of cotton gradually declines. We look especially to help from the Home Trade. That great branch of the market is undoubtedly reviving, under the influence of better employment for the working classes and very cheap bread; and there is a vacuum to fill up in it caused by years of short supply. We see no reason why the production from 55,000 bales of cotton per week should not be sold profitably, *if the price of cotton is moderate.* The consumption in 1868 averaged 54,000 bales per week; last year it fell to 50,000 bales per week, and we expect it will rise this coming year to an average of 55,000 bales per week. But we scarcely think so large an increase of production can be profitably disposed of with a higher average price for cotton than 10½d. for middling Orleans. The average of 1869 was 12¾d. per lb. Can we expect a reduction of 2d per lb, or fully 15 per cent, this coming year? We think we can. Our estimate of supply assumes an increase available for England alone of 500,000 bales. One half of that would feed the augmented consumption, and the other half go into stock, leaving us with 700,000 bales in the two ports at the end of the year, unless part of it was held by spinners, in the shape of increased stocks at their mills.

Taking a nearer view of the future, we think that the natural tendency of the market will be to decline in the spring months, as the visible supply will largely increase, compared with the previous year. The import of American cotton was very small in the early months of last year; this year it will be very large; the stock ran down in the early months of last year, reaching 236,000 bales on 1st April; this year it will probably increase, and may reach 500,000 bales or more by 1st April; last spring we were supported by strong accounts from India that the crops were deficient; this year we will have the damping influence of a heavy Indian crop looming in the future. Against these various influences it will be difficult for our market to hold its ground if the trade act cautiously, but it may be that the decline will be very gradual in face of the novel spectacle of a healthy state of trade in Manchester, for of late years an improvement of trade has been usually the signal for a start in our market, and it will be some time before people reconcile themselves to the unwonted sight of cotton declining while the spinner is doing well.

We would remark, however, that these views are dependent upon the American crop sustaining our estimate of about 2¾ millions. Should this be erroneous, and receipts fall to about the level of last year, no doubt spinners would buy largely for a time, and probably advance prices somewhat; but we believe the prospect of a large crop from India will loom up more and more as the year goes on, and prevent any permanent advance even upon this supposition. The course of receipts in America the next few weeks will no doubt settle the question.

We have not referred here to the Suez Canal, as we have nothing to add to what we observed in our last monthly issue. It is still an open question whether it will be largely used this year or not. We incline to the opinion that a considerable quantity of Indian cotton will come by that route, and relieve the scarcity of Surats, which would otherwise be very severe about March and April.

The political state of Europe, upon the whole, looks more settled than it has done for some years past, and no serious international differences now exist. The only speck on the horizon is the difficult dilemma in which the Emperor Napoleon is placed in his attempt to fuse personal and constitutional government; it is impossible to say whether he will succeed or not, and it is highly probable that from time to time the internal affairs of France will excite uneasiness, but so long as international quarrels are avoided the state of trade is not likely to be much disturbed. Our own differences with the United States on the so styled "Alabama question" are still far from a settlement, judging from recent diplomatic correspondence, but the irritation on the subject has subsided, and any real danger of collision arising from that question has become very remote. It is much to be desired that this last relic of the American struggle were removed from the field of controversy.

IMPORT OF COTTON INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869	1,039,700	1,494,400	846,500	3,382,600
1868	1,269,000	1,452,000	939,000	3,660,000
Decrease of Import in 1869				277,400

DELIVERIES FOR CONSUMPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869	911,900	958,900	757,700	2,628,500
1868	1,112,300	801,300	888,300	2,801,900
Decrease of Consumption in 1869				173,400

AVERAGE WEEKLY DELIVERY FOR CONSUMPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869	17,530	18,440	14,570	50,540
1868	21,400	15,400	17,080	53,880
Average weekly decrease in 1869				3,340

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869	133,300	574,200	84,400	791,900
1868	178,000	615,500	121,500	915,000
Decrease of Export in 1869				123,100

ACTUAL STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL 31ST DECEMBER.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869	76,900	203,800	57,100	337,800
1868	82,400	219,400	50,600	352,400
Decrease of Stock, 1869				14,600

STOCK OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN 31ST DECEMBER.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869	77,000	323,100	60,100	460,200
1868	82,400	359,600	55,800	497,800
Decrease of Stock, 1869				37,600

ESTIMATED REAL CONSUMPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AT THIS DATE.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1869	20,000	21,000	14,000	55,000
1868	16,000	21,000	15,000	52,000

AMERICAN AND EAST INDIAN COTTON AFLOAT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AT THIS DATE.

1869 ....268,300 bales. | 1868 ....265,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS FOR COTTON, 6TH JANUARY 1869.

		Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
AMERICAN	Orleans	11	11 13/16	12¼
	Mobile	11	11¾	12½
	Uplands	10¾	11 9/16	12
BRAZIL	Pernam	...	11½	11¾
	Maranham	...	11¾	12¼
	Maceio	...	11½	12
	Egyptian	9	10⅝	12½
	Smyrna	...	8¾	10¼

		Middling.	Mid. Fair.	Fair.	Good Fair.
SURAT	Hingunghaut	...	...	10¼	10¾
	Ginned Dharwar	...	9¾	9¾	1
	Broach	8¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
	Do. Mach. Ginned	...	...	10¼	11
	Dhollerah	8½	9¼	9¾	9¾
	Oomrawuttee	8¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
	Comptah	7¾	8¾	8¾	9½
	Veravul	7¾	8¾	9	9¼
MADRAS	Tinnevelly	...	...	9	9½
	Western	...	...	9¼	9¾
	Scinde	...	7¾	8¼	8¾
	Bengal	...	7¾	8¼	8¾

1868.

		Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
AMERICAN	Orleans	10¾	11½	11¾
	Mobile	10	11	11¾
	Uplands	10	10¾	11¾
BRAZIL	Pernam	...	11	11¾
	Maranham	...	10¾	11¾
	Maceio	...	10¾	11¼
	Egyptian	8½	10	11¾
	Smyrna	8	9	9¾

		Middling.	Mid. Fair.	Fair.	Good Fair
SURAT	Hingunghaut	...	8¾	9	9¾
	Ginned Dharwar	...	9	9¾	9¾
	Broach	7¾	8¾	8¾	9½
	Do. Mach. Ginned	...	...	...	9¾
	Dhollerah	7¾	8¾	8¾	9¾
	Oomrawuttee	7¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
	Compta	7	7¾	8¾	8¾
	Veravul	7¼	8	8¾	8¾
MADRAS	Tinnevelly	...	7¾	8	8¾
	Western	...	7¾	8	8¾
	Scinde	...	7¾	7¾	8¾
	Bengal	6¼	6¾	7¼	7¾

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.
Cotton Brokers.

P.S. FOR INDIA, 6TH JANUARY, P.M.—Since the market opened after the holidays there has been a fair general demand, which has been freely met by holders at full prices for Surats. Arrival cotton is rather easier, and sales have been made the last two days on the basis of 9½d. for January or February, and 9¼d. for March or April new Oomrawuttee. We close quietly, and rather weaker for American cotton.

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1870, at 3 P.M., by order of the Executor of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, the following piece of LANDED PROPERTY, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, commonly called or known by the name of Laibaugee, together with the beal, date, mangoe and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Mazagon (formerly Mahim) District, in the village of Worlee, containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by ground now or lately belonging to Raghoba Junnajee, on the west partly by ground belonging to Dadajee Habajee and partly by a public road leading from Bombay to Worlee, on the north by ground now or lately belonging to Pandoorang Juswanjee and others, and on the south partly by Govon and partly by ground belonging to Wittoba Trimbuckjee.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Executors.
Bombay, 19th January 1870.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilbarree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS

prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES.
BATHS and WASH-HOUSES.
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES.
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.
WORKS—Cubitt-town, E.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 3/4
" " 3 "	1/11 9/16
" " on demand	1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland	1/11 5/16
Circular Notes	1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital	$50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	$37,00,000
Reserve Fund	$7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs W. Pustau & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.
	London.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	6 per cent per annum.
6 "	5 do. do.
4 "	3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette." Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, a fast trotting High Caste GREY ARAB GELDING, rising 6 years, height 15 hands, with English built Buggy and Harness—all in good order.

The price for the lot—which are parted with simply because they are no longer required by the owner—is Rs. 1,000.

Will be shown to intending purchasers at the Apollo Bunder, by MR. HAMMOND, Lessee of the Apollo Refreshment Rooms, on giving him two hours' notice.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co, HATTON GARDEN WORKS

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
41, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS EXPECTED BY THE MAIL.

	Rs	
Chesterfield's Letters, Sentences, &c	1	12
Vivia	3	4
Bates's Illustrated Travels, gilt	11	4
Hammond on sleep and its derangements	4	8
Walpole; a Comedy. By Lord Lytton	3	4
Lady Betty	3	4
Barnes's Lectures on Obstetric Observations	9	8
Mabel Gray	1	4
Canterbury Tales and Faerie Queene	3	4
Clare Seville	3	4
Waverly Novels. New Edition, Vol. I.—Waverly	2	4
The Martyrs of Spain	4	4
Diary of Brother Bartholomew	4	4
New Ball-room Album	0	12
Geography of India	1	4
Cramer's Educational Course. Vol. I	3	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cartes de Visite	each	1	0
Luggage Labels	doz.	0	6

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,968
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., / Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
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William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1869. Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs.	84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.	and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To MR. KEATING, (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
London." "Witness, B. WHITAKER.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

T O B A C C O.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
⁂ Price Lists Post Free.
AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but can readily conduce to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his former connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 a.m. till 4 p.m.
No 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., and having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of a quantity of ghee, gunny bags, &c., at Khan bazar, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Hoorra Ramjee, Khetsey Coorpall and Deoss Coorpall, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, at 12 A. M. noon, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. are instructed to submit to sale by public auction, in godown at Khan Bazar, a quantity of ghee, gunny bags, scales and weights, &c.

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Ardeser Dady Street, at Islampoora Street, outside the Fort.—On THURSDAY, the 3rd February 1870, the undersigned will submit for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagees [illegible] Ramjee and Loom [illegible] under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the [illegible] February 1868:—

A piece of Government Ground, with building, a dwelling house, standing thereon, situated at Islampoora or Ardeser Dady Street, on the east side thereof, in sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21 and by Collector of Assessment under No. 48, and admeasuring 66 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the north by the property of Bhunjee Dava Bhai, on the west by a vacant piece of Government ground and Islampoora, that on the south by the property of Narron Roopa, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

HURRALALL & Co.

Hummum Street, No. 9, Bombay, 24th January 1870.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their auction rooms, No. 25, Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank, when they will submit the following goods and articles for public competition, blackwood and other furniture, such as chairs, couches with leather cloth and chintz linings, presses, wardrobes, cupboards, writing and pier tables, looking glasses, gilt and other pictures, glass globe lamps, Railway rugs, garden pumps, a few sets of harness, 36 [illegible] leather albums, lady's gown pieces, white cotton stockings, best Russian champagne, [illegible], claret, few dozen Bombay bottled superior sherry, also, the property of a gentleman, a Dean and Adams's Revolver of 5 chambers, one diamond and emerald ring, one gold watch chain, one lady's small watch, one plated tea and coffee service, also, a collection of valuable books in History and Literature.

AT 2 P.M.

A dog-cart with a four year old Arab galloway goes fast in harness.

And any other carriages and horses offering.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

10 cases plain glasses 5 sizes
6 bales grey shirtings, 6 lbs
4 ditto T cloths

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome grey high-caste Arab horse.
One second-hand English built dog-cart in good order.
One first-rate Arab riding horse.
One Ditto ditto ditto.
Any carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of SHARES.

To-morrow Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Culliangee Muldonjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Colonel E. Searby.

10 shares of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company Limited.

3 ditto of the Colaba Company Limited.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a first rate piano, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will submit to public auction at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of the late W. Lee, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed articles, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

To-morrow Friday, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co., a e instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, sundry articles of unclaimed goods, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's plated ware rich glass and crockery ware, a first-class sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy & Co., a handsome young grey Arab horse, quiet in harness and saddle, &c. &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Breach Candy.

On Monday, the 7th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, horse, &c., the property of W. Orr, Esq., the same comprising of a set of rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, best Elkington's plated ware such as a set of 4 handsome covers containing 4 hot-water entree dishes, a set of cruet frames, epergne tea tray, waiter, a set of twined pattern spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, table and dessert knives and forks, cutlery, a first-rate double-barrelled gun in case, by Rigby, &c., richly opened carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, a ditto camp ditto in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining room arms and window chairs, [illegible], screens, richly carved circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, half-tester beds, with mattresses and patras couches, teapoys, flower-stand, a handsome centre Ottoman and Co.; music stands, handsome Etruscan vases, Parian and China glazed busts, first-rate chronometers, gilt and engravings in gilt and maple frames, plated three and single light hanging argand lamps, handsome English brass bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, gilt and other pier glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, China camphorwood chest of drawers, gentleman's writing table, book shelves, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome grey Arab horse quiet in harness and riding.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
One Bycicle or velocipede.
A handsome English-built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.

Bombay, 3rd February 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE

On Monday, the 7th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the following:—

8 bales grey shirtings
5 " madapollams
3 " T cloths
3 cases grey and white dhotees
1 " 15 pieces double width cashmeres
2 " E plate spoons and forks, waiters and cruet stands
1 " double barrelled guns and measuring tape
1 " Joseph Gillott's best steel pens
1 " buggy whips
30 Silver Geneva watches
6 " pa ent-lever watches
2 gold lockets
30 steel and iron safes

AT 2 P.M.

A fashionable open carriage has been used.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

A large quantity of surplus stock such as harmoniums, organettes, pens, pencils, pianos, glass shades, glass doors, table argand lamps, kerosine oil lamp, teapoys cruet frames, egg boilers, pocket and table inks, Hobb's cash boxes, cameras, pocket books, note and letter papers, envelopes, writing and copying ink, scales, moderator lamps, &c., &c., will be sold without reserve, at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s late premises Rampart Row, on Tuesday, the 8th February, by Messrs. Crawford and Co. Terms cash without interest, and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

THE YACHT PETREL.

The undersigned will submit to public auction at their rooms, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., the well known Yacht Petrel, registered by the Bombay Yacht Club, [illegible] built cutter burthen, as a very fast sailer and is very [illegible] with good accommodation.

She was copper-sheathed last season and is [illegible] good order throughout. The sails, rigging and spars are [illegible] in good order, and whatever is necessary. She will be sold [illegible] lying off the Apollo Bunder where she may be meanwhile inspected and on application a trial trip will be allowed.

THE STAUNCH BARQUE NIGHT HAWK

AT AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. have instructions to submit this fine iron vessel to sale at their rooms in Marine Street, on Thursday, the 10th February, at 3 P.M. She is constructed of iron-was built by [illegible] at Glasgow in the year 1854, and registered at the Liverpool [illegible] under Class A 1 for three years from that date. Hence still [illegible] Her dimensions are 98 feet in length, 32 foot beam, and 16 feet hold, and per register 362 tons burthen. She underwent an extensive refit [illegible] in the year 1868, when she was fitted with new masts, sails, and rigging, &c., and is now [illegible] with all necessary stores, comprising 3 bowers, 1 stream and 2 kedge anchors, 2 cables, 70 fathoms in length, a 10 inch hawser, also a 7 inch hawser, [illegible] 1 suit of sails. She has two complete suits sails one of which actually [illegible].

A detailed inventory of the considerable length embodying further particulars of stores, &c., on board may be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, who will furnish every other information.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

An unusually genteel Mail Phaeton, painted dark blue.

Very superior Pale Brandy, brand Gates & Co. in one dozen cases, price Rs. 20, only to ensure speedy sale. Sample bottles can be had on application.

MEDOC CLARET in assorted condition Rs. 9 per dozen only in order to close an account.

A light-wood carved Palanquin.

Bombay, 3rd February 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.